

US eyes Lebanon anxiously

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According to informed sources in Washington the accord appeared to answer the demands of the Lebanese government in two areas: freedom for future deployment of the Lebanese army throughout the country, and preservation of the government's role as the legitimate constitutional authority in Lebanon.

The legitimacy of the government may also get a facelift as a result of the resignation of Prime Minister Shafiq Al-Wazzan, who, sources believe, resigned in order to make room for the new government that Syria will have a large role in establishing and supporting. This government will most likely be headed by Rashid Karamneh, the favourite of Walid Junblatt and the rest of the National Salvation Front.

Sources in Washington have revealed to this correspondent some details of the "McFarlane-Khalid agreement" which is expected to follow in the pursuit of a comprehensive settlement in Lebanon. The details talk about a three-pronged agreement which states, first, the clearing and the evacuation of the international highway, Damascus-Beirut, and the securing of that artery for all transportation for the Americans, the Lebanese, the Syrians and the Israelis.

Lebanese discuss security arrangements

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British troops swept the road for landmines before the meeting, one British officer said, but found none. The officer, who asked that his name not be used, said British troops had to clear rubble from the staircase before the delegates could reach the conference room.

John Ghannem, the delegate from the Phalange Party-dominated Christian militia, said the atmosphere at the opening session had been very good. But he and the others refused to elaborate or answer further questions.

Second, in response to the request of President Gemayel, Syria will guarantee that it will not allow any Palestinians to cross the Damascus-Beirut highway, or to engage in any activity which will be hostile to Israel.

Third, in case of a national reconciliation among the warring factions in Lebanon, Syria guarantees that it will work towards the evacuation of all Palestinians from the eastern and northern sectors of Lebanon.

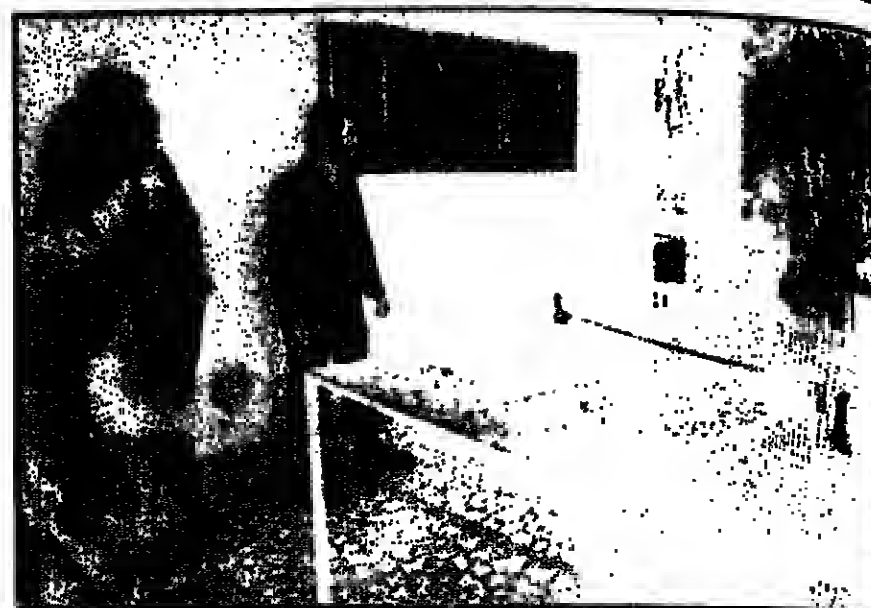
The ceasefire which was announced on Sunday, 25 September disengages the forces which have been fighting on the ground in the last four weeks. Many cynics believe it will not be long before the guns will roar again. But feeling and hope to the contrary is also strong.

The "Washington Post" commented in its editorial of 27 September: "The resulting ceasefire is much more than a ceasefire. It is a road map of sorts to a 'new Lebanon' — a Lebanon unoccupied by foreign armies and at peace with itself... but it is not too early to begin asking, quietly, just how far the US intends to accompany Lebanon down what promises to be a very long and tortuous road — what possibilities now exist for a handover to the UN? Mr. Reagan cannot put off such difficult questions for long."

President Gemayel's government has asked that a 600-man observation force be assigned to police the ceasefire in the central mountains.

In Moscow, the Soviet news agency TASS hailed the Lebanese ceasefire as an indispensable step towards restoring peace to the country.

But TASS accused the United States of aggression in Lebanon and demanded the withdrawal of Israeli troops and the Multinational Peacekeeping Force — including the US Marine contingent — from Lebanese territory.



SOFAR, Lebanon — A number of the Druze fighters engage in a game of table tennis Tuesday in the town of Safar on the second day of the ceasefire in Lebanon (AP wirephoto)

Iran executes prisoners, says Amnesty International

LONDON (KUNA) — Fresh evidence that political prisoners are being secretly executed in Iranian jails was revealed by the London-based human rights organisation Amnesty International Wednesday.

The prison killings had been corroborated in extensive interviews with former prisoners who had been in jails in different parts of the country, Amnesty said.

It said the total number of executions in Iran since the 1979 revolution could be higher than 5,000.

Amnesty disclosed that its interviews had also confirmed its fears that most prisoners were tortured and that in most cases defendants did not have fair trials.

In a letter to Iranian leader Ayatollah Khomeini, in August, the organization said it was ready to send a delegation to Iran to present evidence on the executions to him. It was also ready to compare prisoners' accounts and official announcements that many of the prisoners were not being publicly reported.

One former prisoner told Amnesty that political detainees had been executed to block three of Tehran's Evin jail in a single day in July 1981, but that only 33 executions were later announced.

The victims had included teenagers and young women, two groups of people whose execution was specifically prohibited in Iranian law.

Kohl starts 3-day visit

By Kathy Kaklsh
Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — Chancellor Helmut Kohl of the Federal Republic of Germany arrived in Amman for an official visit on Wednesday at 5 pm. He was met upon arrival at the Marka Airport by Prime Minister Mudar Badran, Prince Ra'id, the Chief Chamberlain, Court Minister Amer Khammash, Commander-in-Chief of Armed Forces Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, Jordanian Ambassador to Bonn Sharif Fawwaz Sharaf and Minister of Occupied Territories Affairs Hassan Ibrahim, as well as a number of Jordanian senior officials and ministers.

Also present were the German ambassador to Amman and the ambassadors of United Kingdom, France, Italy, Greece and Saudi Arabia, among others.

Seventy German journalists and cameramen arrived around two hours before Chancellor Kohl, his wife and delegation. Jordan is the first stage of a tour on which the Chancellor will also visit Egypt and Saudi Arabia, and is seen as being



West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl (right) greets Prime Minister Mudar Badran upon Dr. Kohl's arrival at Marka Airport on Wednesday (Petra photo)

very important since it is his first trip outside the industrialized Western countries as Chancellor. While here Dr. Kohl will be received by His Majesty King Hussein and will meet high Jordanian officials to learn about the Middle East conflict and Jordan's perception of developments in the region.

The delegation is to visit on Thursday the German development projects that West Germany funds and supports in the Jordan Valley and Aqaba. They will also tour Petra.

Dr. Kohl and his delegation will fly to Egypt on 7 October.

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Former Egyptian minister:

Reagan government is not sincere in its pursuit of peace

EDITOR'S NOTE: Mr Mohamed Ibrahim Kamel was the foreign affairs minister of Egypt when late President Anwar Sadat, former US President Jimmy Carter and former Israeli Premier Menachem Begin met in Camp David to discuss and later sign the peace accords. Mr Kamel resigned his post in protest one day before the accords were signed. After five years Mr Kamel talks about that critical period and the consequences of the bilateral peace treaty and the future of Egypt and the Arab world in this interview, which was conducted by Mark A. Bruzonsky last July in Cairo.

Q: I'd like to talk about the Camp David arrangement and why you resigned. Looking back, has Camp David failed? Or am I putting words in your mouth?

A: No, not at all, I think it's a failure. I mean the essence of President Sadat's initiative was to achieve a comprehensive peace, a comprehensive and lasting peace. To get back Sinai was no problem — anytime, that's how I felt. Sinai is not one of the Israeli aspirations. They cared for the West Bank and Gaza. This was their main target, I mean, at least for Begin and his kind. So, if it was a matter of restoring Sinai to Egyptian sovereignty and rule, I think it wasn't a problem.

Q: Did Sadat understand this, what you just explained?

A: Well, this is an enigma and it will stay an enigma for sometime. Really, I can't say I can go inside himself. Sadat's motives were rather confused and complicated. But I presume, and this is very logical, that when Sadat made this offer of peace, of a comprehensive peace, that he was really sincere in trying to achieve it. Because if he did achieve it then he would be a lasting hero of peace all over the world. So I think he thought it might work and accordingly I presume he was sincere. Other motives, I don't know. He wanted to win the Americans to his side, and maybe one of the motives to make peace with Israel was to gain American friendship and help and so on. But...

Q: But you look back and it's a failure.

A: Yes, I look back and it's a failure. It's a failure because it did not achieve the comprehensive peace. This is clear. What is happening today is the biggest proof of this.

Q: How much of what Sadat did in the final days of Camp David was the result of his relationship with Carter and the promises he got from him?

A: As I said, Sadat, I presume, was really working for a comprehensive settlement. But in the process he committed mistakes and he lost friends. At that time Egypt had the best of relations with the other Arab countries, we were a very important member in the non-aligned group, we had very good relations with Europe, and we had good relations with the Soviet Union and the Eastern bloc. So in the process of "peace" Sadat threw all of these assets, one after the other, away.

Q: But you approved of Sadat going to Jerusalem, because you accepted the Foreign Ministryship after he went there.

A: Yes, I'll tell you what happened. I have an old relationship with President Sadat going back to 1945, in fact. We were accused in a political trial, and we were in prison together. After that, when Sadat made his peace initiative, I was made ambassador in West Germany. And I came back to Cairo the end of December to arrange for the visit of Chancellor Schmidt at the time. And the day after my arrival I heard about my appointment. This was typical Sadat. And I didn't know what to do. I mean, I couldn't resign before taking the job. Especially because Fahmy before resigned, and Mohamed Riad (also after him). So, this is what happened. At the time I didn't have the chance to think over this peace initiative because it took me as all others by surprise. But I started thinking about it and I reached the conclusion that it was a good move and it was worth trying. I was critical of the Arab positions prior to that, I mean calling Israel the "so-called Israel"... this was impractical and the Israelis were benefiting from this. They looked to the whole world as if they wanted peace

and the Arabs didn't want peace. So I thought it was a good chance. I read and heard what Sadat said in the Knesset and I thought it was a very good foundation for peace.

Q: When did you first begin to have doubts?

A: Later, much later, I'll tell you why. Because I had an understanding with Sadat. I told him that, of course, a separate peace is out of the question. And he said that's out of the question. But he said suppose we reach a very good agreement with the Israelis and the other Arabs refuse it. Shall we tie ourselves to them? And I told him at the time, no, if we reach an agreement on principle — mainly concerning withdrawal from all the Arab territories and realizing the fundamental rights of the Palestinians — if we reach that, we can register this at the United Nations and have an American guarantee for the implementation of this agreement. And if the other Arabs wouldn't go along we would start implementing this agreement on what concerns us, on Sinai, and then continue and help the other Arabs in realizing the other parts. So, I was rather flexible.

Q: When you discussed these things with Sadat did he understand that he was dealing with Revisionist Zionism, did he understand that he wasn't dealing with pragmatic, political people, that he was dealing with people for whom Sinai was not important, but for whom Judea and Samaria were everything?

A: I remember that before his peace initiative, months before, he was visiting the States and on his way back he stayed overnight in Germany. And during this particular time it was declared that Menachem Begin won the elections. And then somebody asked him — a reporter — what he thinks about Begin becoming prime minister in Israel. And Sadat said "there is no difference for me between Begin and Peres and Golda Meir". I remember afterwards a discussion with him over lunch and I said you should have reservations because Begin is a fundamentalist and his party is based on keeping Judea and Samaria.

Q: Sadat really didn't care, did he?

A: He didn't care, and months later he made this peace initiative. One of the traits of his personality was that he was very optimistic. And this has a reason. He had all kinds of difficulties throughout

his life and it always finished well for him. He came from a modest family and then he went to the military college and became an officer and then he was a member of the Revolutionary Council and he took the greatest political speaker of the House and this and that. And suddenly without warning Nasser died — he was young and the time, 52, and nobody thought he would ever die — and Sadat became president. Then the October war. Crossing the Canal was believed by all people including Egyptians and Israelis and everybody else to be impossible. Then it went smoothly.

Q: Do you think if Sadat was alive when he invaded Lebanon and bombed Beirut that he would have accepted it like Mubarak did?

A: What could he do? I mean he was tied with agreement, with these accords of Camp David. Sadat was demilitarized and this and that. What could he do? I would say that he had signed these accords I don't think Israel would have dared to invade Lebanon the way it did.

Q: Where did Camp David go wrong? Did you go wrong at Camp David? Was it wrong to sign the agreement? Or was it wrong a few days later when Begin said no he didn't agree to a separate peace on settlement?

A: No, no, at the signing of the agreement it was wrong. And of course before. It went wrong simply because it gave away the larger of a comprehensive peace and turned into a separate peace.

Q: It gave away linkage?

A: Yes, it gave away linkage. Sadat was adamant in insisting on linkage. (Ed. note: "Linkage" between a peace between Israel and Egypt and a homeland for the Palestinians was a concept preventing agreement during the peace talks from Sadat's visit to Israel and the signing of the Camp David agreement). And then suddenly he gave it away.

Q: But didn't Carter promise him linkage? Did Carter say to him he would bring back linkage that he would follow-through, that Sadat would

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Shamir seeks confidence vote

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (AP) — Israeli Prime Minister-designate Yitzhak Shamir told parliament on Wednesday that he had formed a coalition and asked the house to meet on Monday for a vote of confidence.

The announcement by the parliamentary secretary caught Israelis in the midst of a dollar-buying frenzy sparked by fears of an economic clampdown once Mr. Shamir took office.

The 67-year-old Mr. Shamir had overcome a series of political hurdles in the 15 days since President Chaim Herzog asked him to form a government, but the final vote was likely to remain in doubt until it went to the floor.

Mr. Shamir sought to reconstruct the same coalition bequeathed to him by outgoing Prime Minister Menachem Begin, leaning on 64 seats in the 120-member Knesset (parliament).

But he had to meet demands by the four-seat Agudat Israel religious party for swift enactment of pending bills on clerical matters, and also had to deal with six coalition members who hinged their support on whether Mr. Shamir made a concerted effort to draw the opposition Labour Party into a broadly based bipartisan government.

Another two votes also were uncertain. Mr. Begin has secluded himself since resigning and did

not signal whether he would come to parliament to vote. Aharon Abu HaZeira, a member of the outgoing coalition, is doing penal service after being convicted of fraud, and police have not yet decided whether to excuse him from his job as a police storeroom clerk so that he can come to Jerusalem and cast his vote.

The political turmoil brought on by Mr. Begin's resignation on 15 September has frozen government efforts to cut the budget and impose new taxes in order to curb triple-digit annual inflation.

At the same time, Israel's trade imbalance has grown by 21 per cent in the first eight months of this year, to stand at \$2.456 billion, compared with \$2.034 million in the same period of 1982.

The Bank of Israel, the nation's central bank, announced a week ago that the foreign debt had grown by \$550 million this year to stand at \$21.5 billion, and that foreign currency reserves fell by \$98 million in September alone.

The public reacted by rushing to banks to buy hard currency, anticipating foreign exchange restrictions and a devaluation of the Israeli shekel by the new government.

The stock market slumped as Israelis hurriedly withdrew shekels and turned them into hard currency at a rate estimated by banks at \$10 million a day.

Non-aligned may provide Lebanon's ceasefire force

BEIRUT (AP) — In an apparent concession to Syrian-backed opposition leaders, the government of President Amin Gemayel announced on Wednesday that it is willing to accept observers from non-aligned nations to supervise Lebanon's civil war ceasefire.

Khalil Mekaawi, acting Secretary General of Lebanon's Foreign Ministry, told a news conference that efforts are under way to create a neutral observation force — possibly with participants from India, Yugoslavia and Greece — to oversee the truce that began on 26 September.

The Gemayel government, as well as the four nations participating in the Multinational Peacekeeping Force in Beirut, had been pushing for a truce supervision team under United Nations auspices. The United States, Britain, France and Italy have troops in Beirut.

Syrian-backed opposition leader Walid Junblatt, head of the Progressive Socialist Party, had been opposed to UN participation, arguing that it could lead to permanent partitioning of this war-torn nation.

Agreement on a truce observation team to oversee the ceasefire, which ended three weeks of

widespread sectarian fighting, could pave the way towards the start of a national reconciliation conference. The conference, provided for in the ceasefire agreement, is to gather officials of the Gemayel government and other key Lebanese political leaders for talks on the future division of power in Lebanon.

Meanwhile Mr. Junblatt, in Greece at the start of a European tour to whip up support for his party's position, told a news conference a dispute over a suitable location is delaying the reconciliation meeting.

"The venue for the conference is under dispute," the 36-year-old Druze leader said. "It can't be in Lebanon for security reasons, perhaps Tunis or Saudi Arabia or even Geneva. But of course I shall attend."

"A new approach to Lebanon is needed and the country's entire political organization and constitution must be reviewed... in order to avoid another civil war," he said.

Mr. Junblatt said he considers the United Nations irrelevant as observers of a purely internal dispute, and the ceasefire observation force should come from elsewhere.

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of Jordan and the Arab Nation.

Arabsat project goes according to plan, telecoms chief says

Israel must assure its satellite does not interfere

AMMAN (Star) — The Jerusalem Star on Wednesday received the following statement from the Telecommunications Corporation, relating to the Arab Satellite Communications project and possible Israeli interference with it:

THE TELECOMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION (TCC) of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, being a shareholder and a member administration of the Arab Satellite Communications Corporation, has been expending every effort to support this unique Arab national and regional space telecommunication system well known now by the letters ARABSAT.

The following facts and information are intended to counter-attack the campaigns published here and there through the foreign mass-media with the intention of spreading defeatism, especially after the announcement by Israel of their intention to launch their "AMS" Satellite by mid-1986.

I. ARABSAT Contracts

All contracts pertaining to the Arab Satellite Communications Network were awarded and signed a long time ago. Out of these contracts, the following are of significance:

a) The main contract for the manufacture of the three satellites required for the project (awarded 1981);

b) The contract with the European Space Agency for launching one ARABSAT satellite on their rocket well known by the name Ariane;

c) The contract with NASA for launching one ARABSAT satellite on their space vehicle well known as the Space Shuttle;

d) The contract for manufacturing, installation, testing and commissioning of the TT&C stations (Tracking, Telemetry and Command). The main station is being constructed now somewhere in the vicinity of Rlyadh, and the auxiliary station is now being constructed somewhere in the vicinity of Tanis.

Consequently, we can fairly say that we stand in-day some 65%-70% into the implementation stage. The first satellite will be ready for delivery at work by the end of 1984; hence, it would be safe to say that the first launch will take place by October 1984.

II. Space vehicles and possible delays

It is a well-known fact even to the general public that the present space-vehicles are now passing through an extensive test and development stage. Television viewers all over the world saw some successful attempts, but they also witnessed some drastic failures. Now, what I would

like to emphasize here is the fact that any such complete or partial failure experienced by any space agency will result in a further delay of the complete range of the launch programme contracted for with that agency including the ARABSAT satellite — thus the allocated time-slot for each satellite will be shifted by an equivalent period of time necessary for the space agency to verify the reasons of the failure and to rectify them before attempting the next space launch.

Another cause for possible delays is the possible failure of any component of the manufactured satellite when subjected to the extensive tests at works simulating the vibration, thermal and other tests and conditions likely to be met in space some 36,000 km away from Earth.

Consequently, the above-mentioned anticipated date for launching ARABSAT by October 1984 depends mainly on the complete success of the Ariane and Space Shuttle vehicles in their next attempts, and to a lesser extent on the complete success of the extensive factory testing at works of ARABSAT satellites contractor.

III. The "AMS" Satellite Project

Early this year Israel filed an application with the IFRB (International Frequency Registration Board), one of



Mohammad Shehad Ismail

the main organs of the ITU, denoting its intention to establish a satellite network under the title A.M.S. (African-Mediterranean Satellite) by mid-1986.

The IFRB published the advance information as received from Israel to all 157 member states of the ITU in accordance with the IFRB radio regulations.

The Jordanian Administration (TCC) was the first to study and calculate the degree of harmful interference resulting from the A.M.S. project (based on the above-mentioned published advance information) and in full compliance with the IFRB standards and regulations. This was natural since Jordan will be the country to be affected most by the harmful interference which was calculated to be many times beyond any internationally accepted tolerance.

ARABSAT conducted a very extensive and comprehensive study for

the whole Arab World in anticipation of the co-ordination procedures when requested by Israel through the IFRB in accordance with the IFRB rules and regulations.

The Saudi Arabian administration will act on behalf of all Arab administrations and at all levels to ensure the smooth operation of the ARABSAT system against the harmful effects of any newcomer space system. In actual fact this was decided by the League of Arab States.

The International Radio Regulations issued by the IFRB/ITU stipulate that it is the duty of the newcomer to seek this co-ordination and to prove to the IFRB that his proposed system will not in any way inflict any harm on other systems working or planned (and duly registered) to be working within the affected area.

Thus the IFRB regulations will not permit the recognition and registration of the frequencies nor of the orbital position of the newcomer system before such evidence has been presented to the IFRB and agreed by them and by all parties concerned in full compliance with the Radio Regulations.

If it is the intention of the Israeli administration to abide by the IFRB Radio Regulations, then, it becomes their duty to modify the design of the proposed A.M.S. system in such a way so as to keep the interference within the internationally accepted limits and tolerance. If not, the A.M.S. Project should be looked upon as an integral part of the present aggression and warfare and should be treated accordingly.

Director General
Eng. Mohammad Shehad Ismail

Recession causes cutbacks

UNDP aid reduction means suspension of some projects: Raouf

By Khader Maosour
Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — The UN Development Programme (UNDP) has had to cut its contribution to Jordanian projects by more than \$ 6 million in the current five-year aid period, says the UNDP resident representative here.



Adnan Raouf

Dr. Adnan Raouf told The Star in an interview that for the period 1982-1986 the UNDP "is regrettably not in a position to observe its full aid obligation due to lack of funds as a result of the world-wide recession." It will therefore limit its obligation to the sum of \$8.56 million, compared to the \$15 million that it contributed in the periods 1972-76 and 1977-81.

Existing projects getting UNDP support will continue. Others that were included in the original aid plan will have to be suspended. Dr. Raouf said that this situation has been explained to the Jordanian government.

Planned projects affected by the suspension include one to support mineral resources exploration; one for the use of plastics in agriculture and planned UNDP assistance to Yarmouk University. The aid plan also included a general geological survey of Jordan, which is also frozen until further notice.

Specialised training

Some of the most important projects that have been completed with UNDP support include the establishment of an advanced civil aviation

training institute, a telecommunications training college and a hotel management training college. Dr. Raouf said the UNDP provides strictly technical advice, including the services of experts and consultants, through the National Planning Council. It has twice given \$15 million worth of assistance in previous five-year periods. The first, which covered the years 1972-76, concentrated on agriculture, industrial and technical training projects. In the second, which covered the years 1977-81, the concentration centred on specialised training in civil aviation, telecommunications and hotel management.

Jordan, he stressed, is currently a self-reliant in training for these fields and has already started to supply skilled workers to other Arab countries.

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building of a railway line between the Hijaz line and the Port of Aqaba, improvements at the Port of Aqaba, assistance in the development of the Jordan Valley, assistance in building the new Queen Alia airport and the building of a power plant in Aqaba.

Cultural relations between West Germany and Jordan have been in-

creasingly characterised by a broadly based scientific and scholarly co-operation. The focal points of this co-operation are the scientific and technological sector and the study of Arabic.

German guest professors in Jordan and periods of study for Jordanian scientists and scholars in Germany are contributing to closer ties between the West German and the Jordanian academic communities.

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Charity sponsors Flag Day to promote public awareness

By Kathy Kahleh
Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — An abnormally high incidence of cerebral palsy in Jordan, and continued lack of awareness in the public, are the main reasons behind the Cerebral Palsy Foundation's (CPF) first-ever Flag Day on Thursday, 6 October. The Flag Day is meant to raise funds for the foundation and promote awareness of the difficulties that cerebral palsy suffers face.

Marie Atalla, the foundation's secretary, told The Star that donation boxes, along with flags bearing the CPF logo to be given to donors, have been distributed in Jordanian schools, the two universities, hotel lobbies and various social centres. University students have also volunteered to sell the foundation's banners and sashes.

A luncheon and fashion show will be held for the occasion at the Amman Marriott Hotel, and will be attended by the foundation's director, Dr. Samira. To mark the day, a television panel programme will also be aired. Dr. Samira and two other medical members of the foundation's committee will discuss the causes, symptoms and prevention of cerebral palsy as well as the kind of treatment that CP sufferers need.

Mrs. Atalla said that there was a great need for more awareness, first because Jordan has a high rate of cerebral palsy. Seven out of every 1,000 Jordanians have it, whereas in the developed countries the rate is 1.5 to 2.0 per 1,000. The second reason is the fact that a great number of parents do not realise that their children have CP and consequently, these children are deprived of proper treatment. Less than 10 per cent of CP cases in Jordan are being helped or treated.

The Cerebral Palsy Foundation, located at the King Hussein Medical Centre, has been quite busy in helping and treating over 900 cases since its establishment in 1977. This year, 323

What is cerebral palsy?

CEREBRAL PALSY is not a disease, but a condition that arises as a result of damage in the brain cells during their growth.

Among its several causes are an unhealthy pregnancy, a difficult labour that might deprive the baby of the needed amount of oxygen to sustain the brain cells, the lack of proper care during the first months of life or household and road accidents.

The symptoms are retardation or disabilities in physical movements. Infants who have CP are usually slow in learning how to sit, roll, crawl, stand and walk. Associated with motor disabilities are sometimes mental, visual, auditory and speech disabilities.

CP children can be helped better when their condition is recognized as early as possible. Physiotherapy is an essential part of the treatment. It will be given according to the normal development of children as well as the stimulation of senses and the mental ability of the child. Parents should be helped to accept their child with love and care as well as being taught the proper exercises, and the sleeping, sitting and carrying positions their children need.

Because CP is neither hereditary nor infectious, it is one of the conditions which could be easily prevented by taking proper care of the pregnant mother, giving her basic health education, providing immediate exchange transfusions upon delivery when necessary and training midwives to deal with difficult deliveries and recognize which of them need emergency medical help.

patients are being helped. A branch has been opened in Zarqa and another one is expected to open soon in Irbid.

Because both treatment and transportation are free of charge for the patients — all of them under the age of 15, the foundation depends heavily on donations and voluntary work. "The volunteers we have are very reliable. Most of the present volunteers are foreign women, but this does not mean that one has to be a foreign lady to become a volunteer. All it needs is a little bit of patience and dedication, to play with the children as one would with normal children."

Toys, special tables and chairs, wheelchairs and crutches are also needed. Mr. Atalla said that most of the

children's parents can't afford to buy expensive equipment needed to make life for a CP child easier. "It is a very sad thing that when we are able to get a child to walk, his parents can't buy him a pair of crutches," she said.

The foundation has three specialized physical therapists who are continuously working with the children. Orthopedic surgeon Dr. Nabil Atalla, who is also a volunteer, provides the necessary operations free of charge.

The foundation hopes to hold a Flag Day on the first Thursday of every October. This year, Flag Day will be going as far as Irbid, after Yarmouk University offered its help. "Hopefully, by next year we will be able to cover all of Jordan by seeing how well it goes this year," Mrs. Atalla said.

Turkey, Jordan exchange labour accord papers

AMMAN — Documents of a labour agreement concluded between the Jordan and the Turkish Republic in July 1982, during the visit of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan to Turkey, were exchanged on Tuesday.

Labour Minister Jawad Al-Anani and Turkish Ambassador to Jordan Resat Arim, after performing the ceremony at the Ministry of Labour expressed their confidence in the results which this agreement produce. Dr. Anani told The Star that this number of skilled Turkish labourers already working in Jordan is 3000. They work mainly in carpentry, construction and car-maintenance, he said. He praised the high quality work and good behaviour of Turkish labourers.

The Turkish ambassador told The Star: "The labour agreement between our friendly countries represents a remarkable healthy sign of co-operation." The Turkish workers are mainly employed by three Turkish companies operating in Jordan namely: These are the Enka Construction Company, which has worked on several projects notably the potash refinery and Rashidiya cement plant; Goma construction, on the Ain Ghazal sewage treatment plant extension, and sewage pipeline, and Gur construction, in a military housing project. "We are hopeful that Turkish-Jordanian co-operation will grow and develop to include other fields of common interest," the ambassador said.



Chancellor Kohl (fourth from right) with his 16-member cabinet on the occasion of presenting it to President Carl Karasins on 30 March 1983. President Carasins is second from Dr. Kohl's right.

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Kohl starts tour in Amman

A spokesman for the West German embassy in Amman said the chancellor's visit is the latest of many bilateral contacts between Jordan and West Germany, in 1977, 1979 and 1983.

Official talks between King Hussein and Chancellor Kohl will concentrate on matters of world policy, the situation in the Middle East as well as bilateral relations and co-operation.

German foreign policy on the Middle East has largely been dominated by the Middle East question, one of the most tragic and explosive conflicts in the neighbourhood of Europe, the spokesman said. Germany's aim, as laid down in the European Community's Venice Declaration of 1980, is to arrive, through negotiations, at a comprehensive, just and lasting peace in the region, renouncing the use of force.

This would have to include the right of self-determination for the Palestinian people, and the right of all states in the region to live within secure borders, he added.

The spokesman said that the foreign policy objectives of West Germany and Jordan, have in fact often been identical. These include efforts to bring about a peaceful settlement of the conflict in the Middle East, intensification of the North-South dialogue, affirmation of worldwide co-operation and multilateral co-operation in international bodies, including the United Nations and the World Bank.

Continued from page 1
6 October 1982

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Disco-boutique is due to open

AMMAN (Star) — A disco-boutique will open in Amman during the Christmas season. The Star has learned. The new boutique, which will be called Big Boss, will be the exact replica of one of the Big Boss Kärkrubbe chain of shops in West Germany. The opening will be presided over by Mrs. S. Davis, a top clothing specialist in Germany. She will also supervise the training of the shop's staff.

All merchandise will be flown by air from Germany to Amman. The shop will include a section which will be the largest cosmetics store in the country. It will specialise in facial treatments, and in preparing brides for weddings. In addition a wide selection of costume jewellery will be available at the boutique.



Princess Alia, British Institute Director Crystal Bennett and Dr. Gary Rollefson attend the departure of the "VIPs" from 'Ain Ghazal'



Miss Nazma Rida Tawfiq and Acor Director David McCree handle one of the small figurines with care before sending it on its journey

Alia flies precious passengers to London

AMMAN (Agencies) — A group of 8-9,000 year old Neolithic plaster and clay human figures found at 'Ain Ghazal' near Amman this summer has left Jordan via Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline for London, where a one-

year process of preservation and restoration work will begin at the London University's Institute of Archaeology.

Ishtar/Astarte?

The discovery of 22 statues of varying sizes during final weeks of excavation

at 'Ain Ghazal' was of major archaeological significance as they were the best preserved of their period and type ever recovered. Similar statues had been found at sites near Jericho in the 1930s, but in deteriorated condition. One of the current figures is of particular interest — a female with

right arm bent across the chest, believed to be a forerunner of the Ishtar/Astarte goddess figures of later millennia.

The 'Ain Ghazal' dig was in its second season of work, under the direction of Dr. Gary Rollefson of Yarmouk University and Dr. Alan Simmons of the University of Kansas when the discoveries were made in August 1983. Overall site excavation is being conducted by Yarmouk University and the Jordanian Department of Antiquities in cooperation with the American Centre of Oriental Research in Amman (ACOR).

Once uncovered, the plaster and clay figurines with sculpted and painted human faces were threatened with deterioration from exposure. An expert was called in to supervise initial preservation and the extraction of the extremely fragile statues from the ground. The task was complicated by the fact that the figures had been placed (intentionally, for cult purposes) or had fallen into overlapping groups, so that removal of any one object might damage its neighbours.

'Dumpy'

The solution was to build a crate around the major group of large figures, cutting away part of the surrounding earth, and enclosing the entire package in foil and styrofoam within the wooden crate. Smaller statues and fragments were treated and boxed separately — some of them were bestowed with fond nicknames such as Amos, Abu, Abed, Ichabod, Scaramouche, or, merely "Dumpy".

After much discussion, it was determined that the statues required special labs and workshops available at London University before they could be put on display for the benefit of scholars and the general public. Responded affirmatively to a request from the Department of Antiquities, free shipment of the crates figured support of the conservation effort.

Her Royal Highness Princess Alia, keen student of archaeology, Dr. Alan Huddell, Director General of Antiquities, and representatives of Yarmouk University, ACOR, and Amman staff watched as the large, holding Jordan's most senior citizens" was carefully loaded. Alia's 3 October flight to London. The statues are probably the most precious cargo ever entrusted to the carrier — they are quite literally priceless and irreplaceable parts of the world's cultural heritage.

New Insights

The statues, which represent some of mankind's earliest attempts to depict the human face and figure, are expected to provide new insights into social and environmental aspects of settled village life in Jordan's Neolithic period, as well as help archaeologists trace relationships between these peoples and other communities near Jericho.

Once conservation and restoration work is completed, the statues will turn home to Jordan to be put on display at the Amman Archaeological Museum for the benefit of all visitors.

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An option to consider

"Raising agricultural prices is one of the main ways that the poorest countries can save on imports and encourage exports. For them, as for other developing countries, the past few years have underlined the need to earn more foreign exchange, both to buy imports and to service their debts."

— 'The Economist' magazine

The above statement was originally made about the world's least developed countries — those poverty-stricken states whose resources have not been able to stand up to the crushing burdens of recession and population growth. But it could hardly be more apt when applied to Jordan, a "middle-income" developing country.

Especially in the past year or two, we have begun to feel acutely how much our country is subject to external forces beyond our control: to the vagaries of the international marketplace, to the rising costs of fuel and other commodities and to the decisions of aid-giving countries.

To keep a sound base for its economy, Jordan must boost exports. This will do something to even out the balance of trade, and enable the country to rely less heavily on financial assistance. But the range of commodities the country can sell to others is limited; the industrial sector is still underdeveloped, and some traditional markets threaten to dry up.

As in any sector under a free market economy, the amount that producers put out varies with the demand for their products. Incentive must be high in order that production may increase. Apply this to Jordan's farmers and you see that produce prices must rise if Jordan is to make any progress as an agricultural exporter.

Naturally, there may be local problems with such an approach — inflation could be one of them — but as long as there is a strong need to boost exports then the farm price option should be considered carefully.

Commercial plaza nearly ready

Shmeisani Centre will open by '84, Khouri says

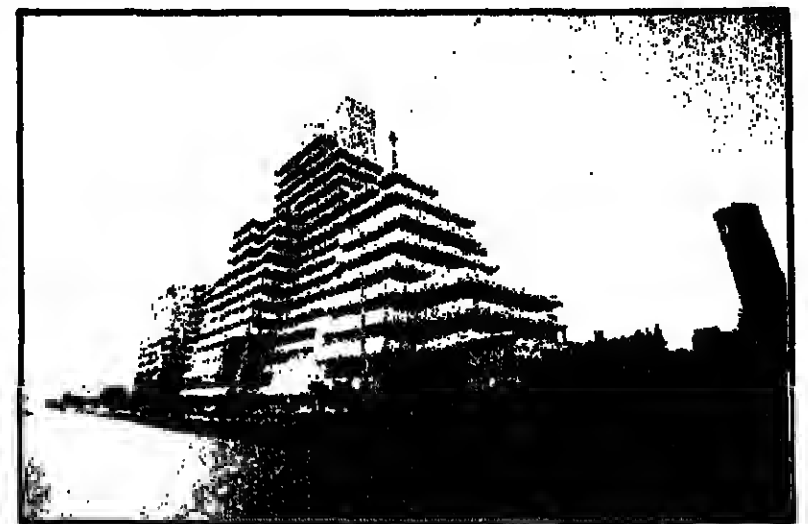
By Star Staff Writer

AMMAN — The Housing Bank's commercial centre (Shmeisani Centre) in Queen Noor Street near the Interior Ministry, should be ready to open by the beginning of 1984, say bank officials.

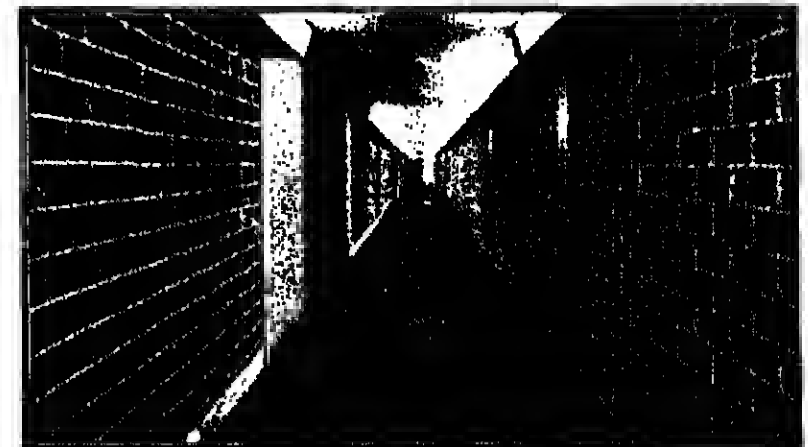
The centre "is one of our major investment projects," Mr. Zuhair Khouri, Director General of the Housing Bank told The Star. It was designed and built conveniently to provide spacious offices and shopping areas suitable for Jordanian and foreign companies in various sectors. The building is composed of two blocks, designed by Jordanian consultants Dar Al-Handasa.

The centre boasts 342 rooms including large halls for conference and meetings, an ultra-modern health centre and large parking areas. All utilities have been laid on to meet the requirements of businesses of all kinds. Dr. Khouri said Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airlines, occupied by the Amman Financial Market, Arab Jordanian Investment Bank, Petra Bank, Jordan Gulf Bank and Gulf Bank.

Block B will be occupied by a five-star hotel to be known as the Amman Plaza. "This centre will no doubt ensure a profitable investment to both the Housing Bank and its clients," Dr. Khouri said.



Imposing exterior of the Housing Bank's Shmeisani Centre



There are places for 125 shops inside the centre

The environmental threats of big water reservoir projects

The World Bank provided this timely essay on the possible harmful effects of large water reservoirs.

IN DESIGNING water reservoirs, it must be borne in mind that anything environmentally unsound can never be economically healthy. Thus, potential environmental effects should be considered in all evaluations of reservoir plans, according to Robert Goodland, ecologist at the World Bank's Office of Environmental Affairs.

Development projects seek to improve the quality of life, but they can lead to a worsening of life elsewhere. Goodland says that reservoirs for generating hydropower illustrate the point. In providing the means for producing energy, land is taken away from the tiller. The value of a reservoir that will add kilowatts must be measured in terms of what it takes away and what it gives — land versus energy.

The size of the reservoir determines the land removed from production by flooding; the number of people displaced by, and houses and roads lost to, the reservoir; the opportunities for aquatic disease vectors such as the malarial mosquito and the schistosomiasis snail to increase, and nuisance organisms such as water hyacinth and gnats to proliferate.

Large reservoirs trigger or increase the chance of earthquakes; they produce less fish per unit volume than smaller reservoirs; water quality can deteriorate dangerously in large formerly forested reservoirs.

The prevention or avoidance of environmental problems is far less expensive than their cure, according to Goodland. Not only is prevention much better than cure, but cures of environmental ills frequently do not exist. Since steps can be taken early to prevent or reduce nearly all harmful environmental effects, the earlier steps are taken to predict the problem the better.

For prevention to be effective, environmental assessment and environmental planning criteria must be considered as integral parts of the planning of reservoirs. For example, an epidemic may be avoided by minor drafting alteration to the blueprint of the spillway. The cost of deaths or disability caused by an epidemic and the cost of curing the disease can rapidly exceed the cost of the project. The later the environmental input, the greater will be the risk of damaging impact, says Goodland.



ESTATE PREPARES FOR CLIENTS: Industrial plant under construction at the Snaib Industrial Estate recently. Various types of ready-built standard factories are available for immediate occupancy, says Jordan Industrial Estate Corporation Director-General Fayer Suhaimat. Industries locating there get a range of tax and customs incentives. Many small to medium size industries have already booked space.

West hopes to get back into Iran

WASHINGTON (OPECNA) — If Japan can complete Iran's Bandar Khomeini petrochemical complex without further problems, the United States and other Western countries may be encouraged to resume work on their abandoned projects, it was reported here.

US Commerce Department officials said the decision of Japan's Mitsui company to complete the \$4 billion complex, a joint venture with Iran's National Petrochemical Company, was a "test case" which was being keenly observed by Western businessmen.

Mitsui has already spent \$1.4 billion on the Bandar Khomeini project, which was 85 per cent completed in 1979 before being abandoned.

According to the officials, US technology is now reported to be in de-

mand for Iran's oil development and the repair of damaged terminals.

They said there was a possibility of substantial expansion of US exports to Iran, with American manufacturers currently selling almost twice as much to Iran as last year.

Commerce Department figures show that US sales amounted to \$109.3 million between January and July, compared to \$65.9 million in the corresponding period of 1982.

Trade analysts said the figure was actually much larger since third country transfers were not reflected in the export statistics.

Although the US government lifted all trade sanctions against Iran in 1981, the country has so far preferred to deal with the Americans through European

brokers or other third country representatives.

Business reports say third party inquiries for US goods, including oil industry equipment, have picked up in recent weeks.

Meanwhile, Iranian oil is being produced and marketed by Iranian experts "without the assistance of any foreign expertise," Petroleum Minister Mohammad Gharazi said.

In a speech at the Technical College of Tehran University, Mr. Gharazi said by utilizing its own technology, the cost of extracting each barrel of oil was reduced by 10 per cent compared with other countries.

He pointed out that foreign companies charged oil exporting countries between 50 cents and \$2 per extracted barrel, depending on geographical location.

Recovery presents some difficult riddles

By Altaf Gauhar

"WE HAVE a big conundrum," confided the United States Treasury Secretary, Donald Regan, to a small group of reporters in Washington last December. Elaborating, he said that International Monetary Fund conditions required that borrowing nations should undertake to export more and import less.

The big puzzle to Mr. Regan was: "How can the industrialised world import less and export more, and the developing countries import less and export more? How can the world do this simultaneously and maintain any kind of an international trading system?"

How indeed? He complained that problems and issues were dealt with in an ad hoc fashion, and while he did not wish to knock the IMF, there was "no overall symmetry or system" to handle global economic problems. He hinted that an international meeting to solve the puzzle might be a good idea, but that would take a great deal of groundwork and a lot of time.

"Conundrum" was the word New Zealand Prime Minister Robert Muldoon used, too, when he first touched upon the subject last January. His proposition was: "The gravity of the problems we now face require us, as a world community, to sit down as we did in Bretton Woods in 1944, and develop a co-ordinated set of policies to govern international trade and payments for the rest of this decade and beyond."

Mr. Regan, having dangled the proposition, quickly withdrew it, leaving it to his officials to explain that he was not thinking of another Bretton Woods and that in any case, he was voicing his personal views.

Then came French President Francois Mitterand's call for a new Bretton Woods on 10 May. At a reception at the Elysee Palace, where officials of 24 nations had gathered for the ministerial meeting of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, he said that Bretton Woods II should aim at reforming the world's monetary system, stabilising exchange rates and developing technological and trade co-operation with developing countries.

"Nothing," he said, "is possible for recovery in the North if it is not equally assured for the South," and added that "neither market forces nor the workings of institutions have succeeded in dominating the crisis". Many of his guests were taken aback and a few quite put out by his eloquence. One of the ministers later confided to a

reporter: "We were definitely a captive audience with very little or no advance notice of the proposal, and most of us were a bit annoyed at being kept standing for about an hour and a half during the session."

The proposal was taken up at the Williamsburg summit, where heads of the rich countries also considered a communication they had received from the Chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement, Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, in which she had urged the developed countries to participate in an international conference to discuss urgent problems of money and finance.

Mrs. Gandhi was acting in pursuance of the economic declaration adopted at the seventh summit of the Non-Aligned Movement held in New Delhi in March. The relevant paragraph in the declaration read: "We propose the immediate convening of an international conference on money and finance for development, with universal participation, and a comprehensive restructuring of the international monetary and financial system."

One supposed that when a hundred heads of state or government had approved the proposal for the "immediate convening of an international conference" someone would have drawn up an agenda and issued the invitations indicating the time and venue of the conference. Apparently nothing was done until the Non-Aligned foreign ministers met once again in April in New Delhi.

Instead of fixing the date and the venue of the conference, the ministers requested that the chairman write to heads of governments participating in the Williamsburg summit and to heads of the Council for Mutual Economic Aid countries, to persuade them to participate in an international conference. The summit was persuaded to the extent that it agreed "to consider the part which might, in due course be played in this process (of improving the international monetary system) by a high-level international monetary conference".

We should at least know what we want, an international conference or a Bretton Woods II. An international conference convened at short notice could at best deal with some urgent issues, but a Bretton Woods II would have to concentrate on the fundamental question of restructuring the financial and monetary institutions.

The two things cannot be combined. The distinction is not one of form, but of concept and approach. To exploit the distinction, let us take some specific items which would appear on the agenda of an international conference or Bretton Woods II.

Take debt first. If we want to discuss the arrangement for rolling over the short-term debt and rescheduling the medium-term and long-term debt, this is admittedly a suitable matter for an international conference with universal participation. But these are only current symptoms,



Regan: How can we do it?

however pressing and depressing, of a much deeper malady.

How did the debts come to be contracted by the developing countries in the first place, and on what assumptions? How were more than a score of nations driven into bankruptcy? That no one expected the recession to be so deep and prolonged is a specious explanation, as is the charge that debtor governments did not manage their economic affairs with prudence.

The US treasury secretary blames the economists and the bankers: "Those economists, those international bankers — they have been wrong in their projections, wrong all their lives, and now they are telling us that we are wrong." We can discuss the symptoms in a conference, to take immediate remedial measures, but the disease can appropriately be investigated in Bretton Woods II.

Take the problem of trade, another item which would appear on the agenda of an international conference or Bretton Woods II. A conference would be suitable forum to discuss the difficulties arising from growing protectionism in the industrial countries and to adopt measures for liberalisation of trade. These are short-term problems which are already being considered.

In the OECD ministerial meeting in Paris in May there was general agreement to reduce protectionism, an agreement which was endorsed at Williamsburg. But the problem to discuss in Bretton Woods II would be the international division of labour, and the terms of trade which operate against the interests of the primary producers. Here one will have to grapple with a whole range of problems connected with commodity prices and their stabilisation.

One is entitled to ask the Non-Aligned coordinating bureau what the conference will be about. Mr. Regan at least expressed his dissatisfaction with the existing institutional arrangements. He found the IMF not really equipped to handle crises in a systematic manner and urged ministers from the United States and the European Economic Community to "start thinking in overall terms rather than just looking at the narrow issues".

Mr. Muldoon, too, spelt out his ideas, as did Mr. Mitterand. By comparison, the Non-Aligned summit adopted the vaguest possible phraseology. The international conference it proposed was robbed of any focus when "money and finance in development" (what does it mean?) was chosen as its theme, to which was added, almost an afterthought, "the comprehensive restructuring of the international monetary and financial system". Was it intended as a substitute for the global round of negotiations?

It is good to remember that the creditor countries and institutions are not oblivious of the urgency and importance of the short-term problems and they are not waiting for an international conference with universal participation to resolve them.

What happened when Mexico accumulated a debt of US \$80 billion? The central bankers put together a rescue package consisting of several billion dollars of immediate bilateral support, a massive IMF loan with a three month moratorium on short-term debt involving some 1,000 different banks was provided without convening an international conference. Later, the richer industrial countries increased the IMF quotas by 47.5 per cent and extended the General Arrangements to Borrow, again without convening an international conference.

The point is that while the Non-Aligned Movement is considering the preliminaries to an international conference, the debt and the trade problems in their immediate aspects are being dealt with by the creditors according to their own judgement and interests.

What we are suggesting is that the short-term aspects of financial, monetary and trade issues are already being debated and resolved to the extent possible within the prevailing economic system. An international conference, even with universal participation, will not secure any better remedies than are being provided by the countries which control the system.

But if it is the system we want to discuss, there would be proper to convene Bretton Woods II. The objective must be to consider whether the institutional framework which was established in 1944 for whatever purpose is relevant any longer. Does it reflect the contemporary power realities and serve the social and economic needs of an interdependent world economy in accordance with the principles of equity and equality?

Bretton Woods II would become a trap if it turned into an exercise in making alterations and amendments — substantive or procedural — in the working of the existing institutions. It is not the working of the institutions but the institutions themselves that have become wholly ineffective and unacceptable and they have to be replaced by a new set of institutions through negotiations.

That would require a great deal of preparatory work. Albert Bressant says in ("Foreign Affairs", Spring 1983): "The real issues are not those which the present set of international organizations and rules of the game — GATT in the first place — have been created to deal with." The real issue is of "getting a better grasp of our brave new world economy". He warns: "It makes no sense to talk for a new Bretton Woods if the Keynes-White type of conceptual preparation has not taken place."

And it is the politicians who must undertake this preparation, not leave it to the economists who are to a large extent responsible "for the present state of policy disarray". They are the ones who converted economic models into words in themselves. They have a penchant for crisis management but no stomach for real life. "Like would-be bodhisattvas, our great thinkers have devised various methods of cutting the link between the Nirvana of pure thought and the world of pains, emotions and problems."

A factory's performance is to be judged chiefly by how well it fulfils its contracts with its customers. This is a tough indicator for most Soviet enterprises.

Half of the factories under the Ministry of Heavy and Transport Machine Building, one of the two all-union ministries taking part in the experiment, at present fail to fulfil all their contracts.

Under the new conditions they will suffer financially if they continue in this way. A factory's fund out of which it is allowed to pay various bonuses will be cut by 3 per cent for every per cent failure to meet its contracts.

The importance given to the contracts fulfilment indicator (rather than to plant's gross production, as was usually the case in the past) provides the experiment's chief element of central control. Industry will still receive from on high the plan for what to make for whom.

Writing is now appearing in the Soviet press about much more radical change. Several journalists and economists seem tempted by the idea of cutting back the central direction of the economy and instead establishing more natural economic links between customer and supplier. The idea is that a demanding customer will have more effect on a factory's attitude and quality than any amount of directives from Moscow.

Soviets plan year of economic experiment

MOSCOW (ONS) — For the next three months the Soviet Union's planners and a carefully chosen group of industrial managers will be working flat out to prepare for the limited economic experiment that is to begin on 1 January.

The experiment is limited because it will be applied only to the factories subordinate to five ministries, and three of these will be republican rather than all-union ministries. It is also limited in that it does not question the central planning which has been the foundation of Soviet economic life for almost 60 years.

These careful restrictions have prompted some observers to belittle the experiment's importance. But since the Soviet leadership announced the perfect test month, senior economic officials have explained that this is in fact only a first step. The aim is to test out the new ideas in a controlled group of industries of different profile and to sum up the results at the end of next year.

The hope apparently is that this will give the planners time to incorporate the experiment's results into the next five-year plan — the twelfth — which starts in 1986.

President Andropov earlier this month added his own justification for this cautious approach when he spoke of the size and complexity of the Soviet economy. The USSR, he implied without spelling it out, was not a small East European

country where mistakes could be easily rectified. Carefulness was the order of the day. The old Russian proverb about measuring the cloth seven times before cutting had to be remembered.

Mr. Andropov also went on to stress that he wanted whatever changes that emerged tried and tested from the experiment to be made general practice so that the economy could be "fully armed" for the start of the next five-year plan.

This approach is very different from the attempt at economic reform made when Leonid Brezhnev was alive. Both of these were in large measure sabotaged from above. Both were meant in part — as is Andropov's experiment — to increase the freedom of managers of factory managers. But neither, as one senior planning official has just admitted, provided the managers with enough real protection against interference from their bureaucratic superiors.

Mr. Andropov, who is now speaking very plainly about the need to make up for lost time (his), the implication is, during Brezhnev's final years, obviously does not want the same fate to overtake his changes.

The experiment has one general aim to build into the Soviet economy incentives for greater productivity, efficiency and quality. Incentives which either do not at present exist or only do so to a far from satisfactory degree.

Activity slows down

By Mamdouh El-Ghaly

SHARE PRICES dropped this week despite a quiet market. There were some big deals, including that in shares of the Jordan-Gulf Bank — worth more than JD 800,000 divided among three contracts — and that of the Jordanian Industrial Investments Company, for about JD 250,000 divided between two contracts. Despite the decline in the market movement, expectations are still high regarding the improvement of prices.

About 1.5 million shares were handled this week at a market value of JD 3 million divided among 1,600 contracts — an increase of 16.1 per cent compared to last week.

The daily handling average came to JD 600,000 with a deviation from this of 40.2 per cent (8.1 per cent of the week's handling).

Banks

The banks sector had 63.3 per cent of total handling, a decrease of 7 points compared to last week. Four out of 16 banks had 84.1 per cent of the sector or 53.1 per cent of the market total. Jordanian Industrial Investments had 25 per cent of sector or 7.7 per cent of total; The National Steel Company had 10.5/3.3 per cent; National Industries had 8.9/2.8, Jordan Wood Industries had 8.7/2.7 per cent, and Jordan Petroleum Refinery 8/2.5 per cent.

Industry

Industrial shares occupied 30.9 per cent of the market total, up 10.7 points last week. Within this sector five out of 31 companies had 61.1 per cent of the sector or 19 per cent of the total. Jordanian Industrial Investments had 25 per cent of sector or 7.7 per cent of total; The National Steel Company had 10.5/3.3 per cent; National Industries had 8.9/2.8, Jordan Wood Industries had 8.7/2.7 per cent, and Jordan Petroleum Refinery 8/2.5 per cent.

Services

Services sector had 3.8 per cent of total market, a decrease of 3.9 points. Two out of 10 services companies had 40.2 per cent of the sector or 1.6 per cent of the market total. Jordan Electric Power had 20.5 per cent of sector or 0.8 per cent of total and National General Investments Company had 19.7/0.8 per cent.

Insurance

The insurance sector had 2 per cent of market total, a slight increase of 0.2 per cent. Within this sector two out of 10 companies had 60 per cent of sector's business or 1.2 per cent of the total. General Insurance had 41.9 per cent of sector or 0.8 per cent of total and Jordan-French Insurance had 18.1 per cent of sector or 0.4 per cent respectively.

Shares of 67 companies were handled during this week, with price declines outnumbering advances 45-10. Gainers included: Jordan Fertiliser Industry, closing at JD 9 up from JD 8.050; Arab Development and Investments at JD 1.300 up from JD 1.200, and REFCO at JD 42 up from JD 40.500.

Price declines: Petra Bank closed at JD 8.550 down from JD 10, National Industries at JD 1.200 down from JD 1.340; Dar al-Shar Press and Publications at JD 1.300 down from JD 1.410; Jordan Wastad Mills at JD 13 down from JD 14, and the Industrial, Commercial and Agricultural Company closed at JD 4.210 down from JD 4.500.

Twelve companies had no change in their share prices. The index figure calculated by The Star at closing time came to 354.600, a decrease of 8.3 points — 2.3 per cent — compared to last week or 2.3 per cent decrease (minus).

In the over-the-counter market over 950,000 shares were handled at a market value of JD 900,000.

The weekly record

- A. Companies showing an increase in stock prices
- B. Companies with a price decrease
- C. The mean record figure

8 October 1983

The internationally minded minister quits

Abdul Latif Al-Hamad tried to take tough line on Manakh crisis debts



By Robert Poullot
Star Staff Writer

"WE ARE all in the same boat. The only difference is that some of us are below deck and others are in first-class cabins. But if that ship is wrecked, it's only a question of time. Some may sink sooner than others but one thing is sure — we are all going to sink."

— Abdul Latif Al-Hamad

FOR THE first time in nearly 20 years, Abdul Latif Al-Hamad didn't attend last week's general assembly of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank in Washington.

The 43-year-old Harvard University graduate, who chaired the Toronto, Canada meeting last year, resigned as Kuwait's most prestigious finance minister over the handling of the greatest stock market crash the Third World has ever recorded: The downfall of the Souq Al-Manakh, which triggered massive liabilities worth \$94 billion.

Ironically, Abdul Latif was perhaps too internationally-minded for Kuwait, where he failed to impose his tough line policy against local speculators. But he was surely too weak last year in his bid to strengthen multilateralism at the IMF level and reinforce the Bretton Woods institutions.

Result: An unprecedented cash squeeze has now compelled the IMF to suspend all loan negotiations with Third World Nations. And unless a strong cash infusion is soon made into the fund, a chain of bankruptcies among developing nations may shake the whole world banking system the same way it did in the wake of the Wall Street crash of 1929.

Shortly before last year's meeting, Abdul Latif gave me the following warning in Kuwait:

"Prolonged high interest rates on the dollar market have done more harm than good. They sure had their impact initially in fighting inflation, but their usefulness is over now."

"Let's put it this way: I think to a very large degree that the interest rate situation today stems more from policy decisions than from pure market mechanisms. It is the policy of the Federal Reserve Board (the US central bank) to maintain this."

"Moreover, I think that liquidity could grow if we only allowed the IMF to increase its special drawing right issues. That would have very little effect on world inflation, especially now that we have controlled it to a remarkable extent. That will become a great stimulant to a number of industrial countries which, in turn, would be extremely helpful to a lot of developing countries."

"Unless we are able to face the reality that this world is so interlinked, I think we will have to deal with a far more serious crisis than inflation and recession."

"But it is not only a question of propping up liquidity through the special drawing rights (an international currency unit made up of five major currencies, the dollar, French franc, the yen, the Deutsch mark and pound sterling). The SDRs are only one factor among others that should, and must make the IMF a more efficient institution."

"Unfortunately," adds the man who played a central role in drafting the final report of the Brandt Commission on North-South relations, "the policies of some industrial countries are really to demote the role of the fund."

"Because of national policies and prejudices, and because they believe more in bilateralism than in multilateralism. It is a question of ideology."

"Exports from the Western industrial countries to Third World nations are a question of survival and employment for the industrial world. They are no more a luxury. And the trading pattern among industrial countries as a whole is totally different from what it used to be a few decades ago."

"The only available and open markets with potential growth for these countries are in Third World. Trade between East and West is growing at a great pace and is becoming much more a fact of life and much more crucial."

In Sheikh Abdul Latif's shoes at the Washington gathering this year was Sheikh Ali Khalifa Al-Sabah, the shrewd young oil minister who built up over the last three years the Kuwait Petroleum Corporation as a new rising star among oil multinationals.

Sheikh Ali has been deeply involved, since last summer, in trying to prevent a chain of major bankruptcies as a result of the Souq Al-Manakh bubble.

But soon he and Abdul Latif, acting as the government's main troubleshooters, found themselves at loggerheads.

In the wake of the establishment of the Kuwaiti Stock Market, Souq Al-Awraq Al-Alaliyya, in April 1977 under very close government supervision (by then three mini-crashes had occurred since 1963), a parallel and unofficial market started to develop, trading in shares of offshore companies set up in the lower Gulf area (Bahrain and the United Arab Emirates mainly).

The great bubble

The second oil price explosion of 1979-80 pumped in money at a record rate in Kuwait, and the parallel market opened up in a downtown shopping centre, Souq Al-Manakh. With par values set at a minimum of 100 fils (\$0.36) for shares, the market took off like a bomb. "It destroyed all normal modes of business and social behaviour," claims Sabah Al-Rayes, Chairman of the Gulf Investments Company which was caught in the whirlwind itself.

"People were no longer able to accept ordinary profits of 15 to 20 per cent. They left their jobs to make more money in a day than they could earn during a full year. You even had schoolchildren leaving their studies to play the Manakh. Everything was measured in terms of the Manakh."

Small shopkeepers, expatriate taxi drivers and professionals using Kuwaiti figureheads, bureaucrats and even construction workers from Asile were playing the Manakh. Kuwait had become a huge casino, where postdated cheques were used as chips.

The bubble finally burst when some investors panicked and presented their cheques before the due date, in August 1981. Then, the extent of the nightmare struck everyone. Over 6,000 prominent figures, including members of the royal family, were involved, not to speak of tens of thousands of other small savers who had set their watch by the Souq Al-Manakh.

In one case, three speculators were charged by a court with fraud and reason: They had manipulated the clearing systems of the Burgan Bank, 51 per cent controlled by the state, in 71 instances to get \$137 million worth of overdrafts to speculate on the Manakh. Their acquittal came when the bank admitted that it had been aware of their activities.

Altogether, 28,861 post-dated cheques were pending as a result of the stock market frenzy. Eight dealers alone accounted for \$63 billion worth of cheques. One, Jassim Al-Mutawa, owed \$10.5 billion, and still laughs about it.

Abdul Latif thought that the only way to deal with the crisis was to play tough. "We are not in the business of bailing out individual investors. We have to protect a whole system and that's why the fund — the Kuwait Clearing Company, set up as a private clearing house with \$2 billion of state funds to provide bridging loans to small speculators — is the cheapest way to do it."

So far 70 people have been named as major debtors and 120 were prevented from leaving the country. But Abdul Latif's tough line threatened to trigger another 1,680 bankruptcies. "Let them repatriate their money from abroad and settle their debts freely," replied the finance minister. Estimates of Kuwaiti private assets held abroad vary between \$70 and \$100 billion.

But the pressure was far too strong on the royal family, which finally adopted in August a more flexible approach by forcing a cutback of share premiums to a maximum of 25 per cent of their spot value. That was too much for the finance minister who was left with only one ally: the Emir himself.

Since last summer the state pumped \$2.4 billion into the official exchange market, which had reacted in sympathy with the Souq Al-Manakh. Prices rose, but it was still too artificial to restore full confidence in the market at large. The state operations accounted for 70 per cent of the turnover.

Bahrain and the United Arab Emirates, which are about to open their own stock markets, took the lesson seriously. Both countries have delayed the opening of their exchanges and called in British and American experts to advise them on how best to avoid a repeat of the Manakh crisis. As for Saudi Arabia, where more than 100 bank and company shares are traded over the counter, there is no plan yet to open an official market. In fact, authorities of the Gulf Co-operation Council are closely following events in Kuwait city to see whether a regional exchange may serve better than local and more speculative markets.

IN BRIEF

US promises advanced weapons to Pakistan

ISLAMABAD — The United States Defence Secretary Mr. Caspar Weinberger has said America would continue to provide very advanced weaponry to bolster Pakistan's defences against the massive Soviet military presence in the neighbouring Afghanistan. Mr. Weinberger was speaking at a news conference before returning home after a two-day visit to Pakistan earlier in the week. He did not say whether new weapons sales were being considered or nor did he elaborate on what kind of weaponry he was referring to.

Mitterrand to meet with Arafat

TUNIS — Diplomatic sources here speak of a meeting between French President Mitterrand and PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat later this month, when Mr. Mitterrand will be visiting Tunisia.

Civil war disrupts schools in Lebanon

BEIRUT — Only 46 of the 86 United Nations schools in Lebanon have begun re-opening since the beginning of the 1983/84 academic year. The Headquarters of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine refugees (UNRWA), reported that the re-opening of schools in the Beirut area was put off because of security conditions. But schools in the Sidon and Tyre areas are operating normally. In Tripoli, schools are open, but those at Heliwell and Nahr El-Hared camps are still occupied by displaced refugees who have no other means of shelter.

Kuwait appeals for an end to Gulf war

KUWAIT — The Emir of Kuwait Sheikh Jaber Al-Ahmed Al-Sabah has appealed to Iran to respond to mediation efforts aimed at bringing the Iraq-Iran war to an end. He warned the continuation of the hostilities would have adverse repercussions on the future of the Gulf region. "Kuwait still hopes that the Islamic Republic of Iran will show a response toward the good offices aimed at halting the war," Sheikh Jaber said in a speech to parliament which opened after a summer recess.

Top PLO man accuses Syria of planning an attack

BEIRUT — Mr. Khalil Wazir, a top military aide of PLO chairman Yasser Arafat, has accused Syria of bringing troop and tank reinforcements to positions surrounding PLO strongholds in North Lebanon. Wazir also known as Abu Jihad said in a statement issued at the Haddawi Palestinian refugee camp that he has reliable information that Syria intends to launch a massive military operation against PLO fighters in the area.

Karmal walks to show concern for people

NEW DELHI — Afghan President Bobrak Karmal took an unusual walk in downtown Kabul to demonstrate his concern for the people, a western diplomatic report said here Tuesday. Amid highly elaborate and additional security precautions, Karmal, who has long kept himself from the public, visited two department stores greeling trades people and passersby with great fanfare.

Kuwait, Algeria discuss Gulf war

KUWAIT (AP) — The Algerian and Kuwaiti prime ministers have discussed the feasibility of joint mediation efforts to bring the three year old Iraq-Iran war to an end. The discussion took place Tuesday during an official visit to Kuwait by the Algerian Prime Minister Mohammed Ahmed Abdel-Ghoni.

The two prime ministers discussed the situation in Lebanon, the Palestine issue and the Western Saharan conflict.



MREIJE, Lebanon — A Shi'ite Muslim woman and child seen returning to their home in war-torn of Mreije near south Beirut following the 10-day old ceasefire. A leftist fighter brandishing a rocket propelled grenade launcher converses with her.

Egyptian government extends state of emergency by a year

By Philip Finnegan
Star Cairo Correspondent

CAIRO — The Egyptian Parliament has approved a nine year extension of the emergency laws passed immediately after the assassination of former President Anwar Sadat. The government is worried by the continuing threat of terrorism in Egypt. Over the past three months police have broken five major terrorist organizations using provisions of the emergency laws which allow arrest without a warrant.

The wide assortment of allegiances — including Abu Nidal Palestinians, pro-Libyan, Communists, and two Muslim fundamentalist groups — indicates the continuing appeal of militancy in a country where social problems are so acute. It also shows that militants are finally beginning to regroup following the sweeping arrests after Sadat's assassination.

The arrest of two violent fundamentalist groups attest to government success in weakening its most threatening terrorist threat by cutting off weapons supplies. Contacts in the army and police who used to provide weapons appear to have been removed and most arms caches discovered. Despite the success of the Islamic Liberation Party with involvement in the Egyptian military academy coup attempt ten years ago, and an organization stretching throughout the Islamic world, twenty-six members arrested last July were found with nothing more lethal than 50,000 pamphlets denouncing the government.

Several members of the outlawed Jihad organization were so desperate for arms last week that they attacked police guarding a police building just to snatch their weapons. A sergeant was killed and two policemen wounded before they were apprehended.

The 19-aman Popular Democratic Movement is significant as the first armed communist group ever discovered in Egyptian history. In recent years the government has repeatedly arrested members of nine other communist splinter parties but none seem serious. They spend most of their time in idle ideological debates, exhorting rival parties as reactionary. However, the Popular Democratic Movement organized in a three-man cell structure, used secret codes, wrote letters in lemon juice that shows only if heated, and were trained in explosives by a



President Mubarak

member who had himself been trained in Lebanon.

The Movement made the first attempt by a communist group to ally with Islamic militants, actively recruiting them. Their acceptance of such an alliance is indicative of a closing of ranks in the Egyptian opposition to confront the government, an alliance which has already been forged among the peaceful opposition, including the Muslim brotherhood.

Members of the Egyptian opposition are suspicious of the publicity surrounding the groups and even of the existence of the groups themselves. Opposition parties question why sections of the emergency acts limiting them to meetings at party headquarters and limiting outdoor gatherings of over three persons were not repealed.

Gulf states assemble for military exercise

MANAMA — A Bahraini defence unit left Wednesday for the assembly point in the United Arab Emirates where the six-nation Gulf Co-operation Council (GCC) will be holding its first-ever joint military manoeuvres.

The GCC — which groups Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar, the UAE, Bahrain and Oman to a regional economic and security alliance — is holding these military exercises as a step in their plans for a regional rapid deployment force of their own.

Code-named the "Pearls of the Shield", the manoeuvres, are to be held somewhere in the desert of the UAE and last for three weeks.

According to reports from the UAE capital of Abu Dhabi, the high commands of the various units have completed a three-day preparatory stage where they sought to coordinate various military terminologies and combat documentations.

Each of the six states is contributing land units to the manoeuvres and the host country is providing air cover. Announcing the manoeuvres two weeks ago, the Abu Dhabi Crown Prince Sheikh Khalifa Bin Zayed had said live ammunition and advanced weaponry and equipment were to be used in the exercise which would last three weeks. (AP)

Background to civil disobedience in Pakistan**Politicians determined to end martial law**

By Shella Darr

NOW THAT the people have risen both sides have been taken by surprise. They are understandably surprised to admit it because they are both equally alienated from the people. The eight-party alliance, the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy (MRD) formed in March 1981 called for an anti-government movement to commemorate Pakistan's 36th anniversary on August 14.

Talking to their leaders before the event one got the impression that the call was primarily symbolic. Privately they all admitted they expected nothing to happen. The government in its own complacency in the knowledge of having outmanoeuvred senior politicians in the past and reassured by its intelligence agencies and other explanations of sorts was confident that the ritual of protest would pass peacefully. It was with this confidence that General Zia made his "historic" speech to the government-nominated Federal Advisory Council (the Majlis-e-Shoora).

General elections

Yes, he will hold general elections in March 1985, first at the local level, then at the provincial and finally at the national level, but in the meantime, we must do away with what was left of the 1973 constitution. He added the proviso that candidates must satisfy certain "qualifications" which will be prescribed in due course. So it would all be a matter of "selection" not an "election". The establishment of a "National Security Council" Who will be its members? The three chiefs of the defence service and some civilians. /u has called the elections on two earlier occasions which he postponed without much ceremony. Why not once again? To the people his speech was an invitation to violence.

The explosion

Some of the radical politicians had already been jailed by 13 August in a pre-emptive move. The more senior leaders of the MRD, regarded in some circles as the government's loyal opposition managed to put in an appearance in public on the 14 and 15 August before they too were detained.

In the two earlier movements against authoritarian rule, the politicians in opposition have always been the focal point. During the 1968-69 movement Sheikh Mujibur Rahman was the central figure in East Pakistan and Zulfikhar Ali Bhutto in West Pakistan. In 1977 it was Air Marshal (Retd) Asghar Khan, President of the Tehrik-i-Istisqal.

The present movement is without an acknowledged leader. The two previous movements were primarily directed against the Chief Executive; this one is directed against the army. For the first time a popular movement has chosen as its target not a personality but an institution.

A third factor is that for the first time people from semi-urban and the rural areas have got into the act. Previously they were confined to the major towns. This could be an indicator that the resentment against the rule of the Army is beginning to touch the masses.

For the first time also the police have on occasions refused to fire on civilian mobs. The Army disarmed the police. The government inducted the Sind constabulary, a para military force into the situation which resulted in a pitched battle between the crowd and the constabulary causing casualties on both sides. Today the army controls eleven towns in Sind.

As the previous two movements led to the government being toppled from office this one is being given a lot of significance. However, the people have also learnt that every time they come out into the streets at great personal sacrifice all they manage to get is a new dictator for the old one. The movement against Ayub Khan was a movement for democracy but led to the army chief General Yahya Khan taking power resulting in civil war in East Pakistan and the dismemberment of the country.

Again in 1977 the popular movement was essentially a protest against the excesses of the Bhutto regime and its aim was the establishment of a democratic and civilised government. Instead they found themselves with another martial law regime.

Looking back over the last six years, the people, the party workers and young politicians have developed strong reservations about the top poli-



Gen. Zia-ul-Haq

tical leadership which has repeatedly failed to carry the movement to its logical conclusion i.e., restoration of democracy.

Aquiescence

When Zia took over power, all the political parties in the Pakistan National Alliance (a coalition of nine parties which launched the movement at that time) acquiesced. Some of them even took credit for the imposition of Martial Law. They behaved as if the removal of Bhutto meant the attainment of their ultimate objective. They persuaded their younger workers that Zia would indeed hold elections. These leaders also took the short-sighted view that they should support Zia long enough to enable him to execute Bhutto, their most formidable opponent. After that they would sort Zia out. They ruled out the possibility that Zia might well sort them out. This is exactly what has happened. In the last two years the younger workers of virtually all the political parties have grown increasingly disenchanted with their leadership. Their performance to put it mildly, has been unspectacular. The only cementing factor that binds them together is the desire to get rid of Zia.

They oppose Zia because they want power and they have always supported him when it seemed that the elections would produce a sweeping PPP victory. This has been Zia's greatest political strength even more than the guns of his army.

The MRD has done nothing during this entire period except to hold monthly meetings in private drawing rooms and to pass rhetorical resolutions which nobody took any notice of. The only positive thing that could emerge from this unholy alliance is that the young politicians of these eight parties (seven of which are secular) might come closer to one another after they discover some commonality in their frustration.

Over the last two years the younger workers in towns, cities, and semi urban areas had taken some initiative and won the loyalty of the people

through hard work, dedication and sacrifice. Today they are able to operate independently in their own area. Because most of them operated outside the major cities.

That the young workers and unions had lost faith in the old leadership but were ready to go into action independently was evident to those who saw the Civil Liberties convention in Karachi on 4 and 5 August.

The convention was organised by a young Karachi politician, Nafees Siddiqi, who earlier this year had been expelled from the Tehrik-i-Istisqal for his progressive views. Various workers, students and women's unions from all the four provinces participated and announced that they were ready to launch a movement on 14 August with or without the MRD. This they did. One is now witnessing the rare spectacle of the top leadership getting on to the bandwagon of the people!

These are early days still. What the result of this movement will be is still uncertain.

Secessionist movement

Since the movement is largely restricted to Sind at present the regime is bending over backwards to create the impression that it is a secessionist movement. This is not the first time in Pakistan's history that these tactics have been employed by a dictatorial government. East Pakistan (now Bangladesh), Baluchistan and the North-West Frontier were exposed to similar accusations whenever the people tried to assert their democratic rights. It is difficult to believe that this line will be swallowed again. The people know that popular movements have started in Sind and culminated in the Punjab. Unfortunately, the Punjab is more leaderless today than ever.

Foreign investment

Then there is the factor of foreign involvement. Pakistan lies in a highly sensitive strategic area. There is the potentially explosive Afghanistan and the still chaotic Iran to its west, an increasingly unstable northern India to its east and Soviet Union to the North watching carefully

and the Chinese waiting patiently. The United States has a great stake in the region especially after the loss of Iran and the involvement of the Soviet Union in Afghanistan. The Soviets too would be interested in seeing "which side the camel sits on", the left or the right.

The Soviets would obviously prefer a regime more amenable to negotiations over Afghanistan and one which takes a realistic view of the Soviet geographical presence in the area.

America would not like to "lose" Pakistan. That would affect their geopolitical plans in the area. They would want a regime which can police the Gulf for them (Shah of Iran style) provide the launching pad for its rapid deployment force and continue to act as a frontline state against the Soviet Union in Afghanistan. For historical reasons it is the US which has greater control over what happens in Pakistan. Initially they will support Zia but if they come to the conclusion that he has become a liability they will not fail to intervene.

India too cannot be ignored. In 1971, in complete violation of the UN Charter it invaded East Pakistan where a civil war had been going on for nine months and helped create the independent State of Bangladesh. They did this on the pretext of liberating the people of East Pakistan and because the refugee burden was becoming intolerable. (The number of Bengali refugees in India at the time was not more than the Afghan refugees in Pakistan today).

This time Mrs. Gandhi has shown her hand somewhat prematurely. She has publicly stated that "India does not want to interfere in the internal affairs of any other country but it has always condemned and still always condemns acts of inhuman treatment whether these take place in this country or 'outside'". She spoke of "the possible repercussions in our country of such events happening in the neighbourhood. We cannot just keep our eyes closed". But 1983 is not 1971.

Today India is racked by "secessionist" violence herself. Recently there has been gruesome communal and ethnic barbarity in Assam and the Sikhs in Northern India have been clamouring for greater autonomy.

Zia will be replaced by another general. Times have changed, and the same old trick may not work again. For this reason the US might consider planting a civilian in the Chief Martial Law Administrator's office. Such a civilian would have to be acceptable to the Army, and for the purpose of smothering the movement must have some popular appeal, apart from being amenable to the Americans.

One person who might fit this role is Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi, former Governor of Sind during the Bhutto regime. He is one of the biggest landowners in the Province and has carefully cultivated the image of a moderate. Indeed, it is said that he once seriously considered becoming Zia ul-Haq's Prime Minister to give a civilian face to the Government.

The second possibility is Air Marshal Asghar Khan of the Tehrik-i-Istisqal. Asghar Khan has been under detention for more than three years now. He is a man who is known for personal courage but not for political sagacity. He is too flexible and is notorious for collecting extremely mediocre politicians and around him. But he is a former Commander in Chief of the Air Force and perhaps has a kind of national stature.

The third possibility is that the Americans may bring about a compromise between Bhutto's wife Nusrat now seriously ill in France, and the Army. Mrs. Bhutto was forced into politics by circumstances, though it could be said of her daughter Benazir, that she had political plans which have been accelerated. Because of the Zia's government's closeness to America Mrs. Bhutto has been forced to adopt an anti-US posture. But given her class background she is instinctively pro-West.

If none of these scenarios materialise the army might decide to dig themselves in for a long drawn out battle. What the Soviet Union or India might do in that event, jointly or separately, would depend on how the situation developed.

Two ingredients could raise the tempo of the movement immediately. One is the role of the extreme right-wing Jammat-i-Islami decides to play. It is a religious party without mass appeal but is well organised through its network of mosques and control over certain student unions. Its capacity to cause disruption is great. For the moment it has decided not to side with the movement but to try and persuade the government to adopt a more reasonable attitude.

South/Third World Media

Soviets offer to scrap anti-satellite weapons

By Mark Frankland

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union plans to introduce into the United Nations General Assembly meeting that has just opened a treaty that would ban all military weapons in outer space.

Both the Soviet Union and the United States are already partly limited in their military activities in space by treaties already in existence. The 1967 Outer Space Treaty bans the stationing of nuclear weapons or other 'weapons of mass destruction' anywhere in space. The Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty of 1972 prohibits the development, testing and deployment of space-based anti-ballistic missile systems.

But neither of these treaties affects one very important part of space warfare for which both

sides have, or soon will have, the technology. This is anti-satellite weaponry which can be used to destroy communications and military intelligence satellites. Both the Soviet and American high commands are increasingly dependent on such satellites both for intelligence and the conduct of military operations.

It is the Soviet Union, not the United States, that possesses the world's first working anti-satellite system. The Russians developed this weaponry very energetically in the 1970s and by 1981 had achieved a success rate of from 40 to 70 per cent, depending on the mode in which it was used. The system uses a SS-9 missile to launch a two-and-a-half ton attack satellite which has rocket engines of its own to give it manoeuvring

ability. The satellite close in on its target at high speed and is exploded on command from the ground when close to it. Its exploding fragments destroy the enemy satellite.

Some American experts have argued that the Soviet military regard these anti-satellite weapons as part of an integrated war system. They say that last year a killer satellite was tested in conjunction with synchronised launches of land and submarine-based missiles. An SS-20 medium range missile and the one anti-ballistic system the Soviet Union is allowed to maintain under the 1972 ABM Treaty also took part in the combined test launches.

The Soviet anti-satellite system has only been tested at quite low altitudes — the maximum is 600 miles — but this is enough for it to threaten America's low orbiting reconnaissance, navigation and electronic intelligence satellites. It also represents a threat to China's space programme. It does not threaten the high-flying American early warning satellites but its capacity to destroy navigation satellites could perhaps reduce the effectiveness of American nuclear missile submarines on patrol.

This Soviet achievement puts into perspective the frequent Soviet complaints about the Americans always being the initiators in the arms race. The truth is more complicated. The Russians have scored their first first: they were the first to test an intercontinental missile over its full range, and the first to build an ABM system, albeit an unsuccessful one.

But even in those areas where the Russians have taken the lead the Americans have usually managed to catch up and then outrun them. This is what is happening in anti-satellite warfare. The Americans are developing a different system from the Russians, which will use a small homing missile fired from a high-flying plane.

The missile has sensors which seek out the target with which it may collide or just explode nearby. Published American accounts suggest this is a good deal more effective than the Soviet system.

The first of these new systems have been ordered by the Pentagon for 1987. The new treaty that the Russians have proposed would require the Russians to destroy their own system.

The Carter Administration held three rounds of talks with Moscow about banning killer satellites. But like many other US-Soviet agreements founded on the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and have not been restarted. The Russians have a more long-term purpose in their proposed new treaty. President Reagan and his advisers are devising a new space policy that emphasises military use of space. The US Air Force has a new space command. American officials are pointing to the pace and extent of Soviet research into the military uses of space. The US space command asserts that the US is spending the Americans by as much as \$3 billion a year in space programmes independent experts do not dispute that the Russians worked hard on laser and particle beams, but disagree on what precisely has been achieved.

The Soviets have realised that Reagan's programmes are going to provide very stiff competition. The President's decision to speed research into a new kind of anti-ballistic missile system does not contravene the 1972 treaty though production would — presents the leadership with an alarming new strategic problem.

One may guess that the Russians either think they could easily match the United States space race or that if they could the cost would be so high that it would be extremely painful. It is also possible that arguments of common sense and humanity hold some sway too. It is easy to applaud super-powers taking their rivalry into an infinite cosmos.

The new Soviet proposals are likely to be a good deal of interest, particularly if they can demonstrate to sceptics that their offer to destroy their own anti-satellite system is genuine.

Observer News Service

Papandreou's foreign policy remains highly independent

ATHENS (AP) — Recent moves by Greece's Socialist government have underlined its highly independent foreign policy sometimes supporting Western military policy, sometimes contradicting US and European Community objectives.

Government officials say a flexible stance by Greece, a North Atlantic Treaty Organization member that also borders Warsaw Pact territory, can help protect détente.

But opposition figures, including former Premier George Rallis, suggest that Greek internal politics also play a role. They say Socialist Premier Andreas Papandreou is now anxious to bolster support from the left, particularly Greece's small but increasingly influential Communist Party, in the wake of a new defence agreement that allows American military bases to remain in Greece for at least another five years.

Greece and its Western partners have found themselves in discord on several issues lately. Earlier this month, Greece refused to join its nine European Community partners in condemning the Soviet Union for shooting down a South Korean airliner. Greece currently holds the six-month rotating presidency of the Community.

"The government refused to condemn the Soviet Union for purely political reasons to preserve or obtain the support of leftwingers," Rallis said. "It was an act of political cynicism." Greek officials said only that the incident was a human tragedy that needed investigation.

Greece also went contrary to US and European Community policy with a proposal in the EEC for a six-month delay in deployment of US Pershing-2 and Cruise missiles in Western Europe. The Soviet Union has pressed for a delay in the deployment, while NATO stands ready to begin deploying the missiles unless an arms control agreement is reached this year.

"It was the wrong proposal in the wrong forum at the wrong time," British Foreign Secretary Sir Geoffrey Howe said. The Community, which



Andreas Papandreou

usually tries to avoid defence-related issues, refused to discuss the Greek plan.

In late September, the Greek government refused to allow American military aircraft to use military airbases in Lebanon to land in Greece. The Greek government also barred Italian military aircraft from landing in Greece on the way to Cyprus. Italian peacekeeping forces in Lebanon can only provide such facilities for transport of food and medical supplies, government spokesman Dimitri Maroudas said in a statement.

At the same time, foreign observers say the government is realistic about its links to NATO. Despite its election platform two years ago, it called for loosening ties with NATO and closing US bases. The United States provides much Greek military equipment and the Greek army has a long-standing relationship with other NATO countries.

The Afro scene

Kenyan president disappointed by election results

By Star Staff Writer

PRESIDENT DANIEL arap Moi of Kenya has been in power for the past five years. He succeeded the late President Jomo Kenyatta in 1978, before then Moi himself had served as vice-President for many years.

Kenya unlike most of her neighbours in the East African region has enjoyed a relatively peaceful calm since Independence in 1963. This peaceful atmosphere enabled Kenya's economy to grow. The country's record of political tranquillity was marred a bit by a military uprising in August last year by a group of Air Force personnel.

Following the attempt to overthrow the government, there were lots of feuds within government ranks which led to accusations within the cabinet and other government officials. President Moi himself had occasion to accuse some of his ministers of sabotage. He mentioned a plot to overthrow him by one of the ministers with a foreign backdrop.

The ensuing nationwide guessing game over the identity of the alleged saboteurs reached its climax when members of the National Assembly openly accused, Mr. Charles Njonjo, minister of constitutional affairs as the traitor.

In June this year, Moi called for general elections, 14 clear months ahead of schedule. He also suspended Njonjo as cabinet minister and prevented him from contesting his seat in parliament.

In calling for the elections, Moi told the electorate to purge the government of what he called 'disloyal elements'. Then came the election day on 25 September. About 900 candidates all members of Kenya's only political party, the Kenya African National Union contested the 158 seats in the National Assembly. As it were, the electioneering campaign which lasted four weeks did not go without incident. It dragged in witchies, assassination squads and the usual denigration of opponents. There were even violent clashes between supporters of some candidates to certain constituencies in the capital, Nairobi on the eve of the elections.

For Moi, already re-elected unopposed for five more years, the chief interest was to see his favourites elected so that he forms a Cabinet in which he has complete trust.

Almost all the aspiring parliamentarians shared the one hope of becoming a Cabinet minister, or at least the consolation prize of being an assistant minister, which also has its perks. In the last Kenyan Parliament more than 90 elected MPs became ministers or assistant ministers.

Contrary to President Moi's expectation, voter turnout was relatively low. In some constituencies, it was reported that as low as 15 per cent of the electorate voted. This voter apathy as well as the return of some of the ministers Moi had wished to get rid of are said to have displeased the president. On the other hand, some of Moi's close associates were defeated.

This voter apathy also suggests that all is not well with the Kenyan political atmosphere. But it is the hope of many that events in Kenya once considered as the 'window of Africa' do not shift from peace to violence, as is happening in most countries in Africa today.

If there was anything President Moi gained from calling for early elections it is perhaps the diversion of public attention from the traitor issue. Most Kenyans are anxious to see what happens to Mr. Charles Njonjo, so long suspected of treason — a capital offence.

Observer News Service

Marcos regime stokes up crisis

By Garth Alexander

MANILA (ONS) — Urban terrorists have infiltrated the radical student movement in Manila and turned anti-government rallies into violent clashes with the police army. At least a dozen people have been killed and more than 150 injured.

Military investigators say the terrorists group, which has been using bombs and grenades, is allied to the Communist New People's Army, still fighting the government of President Ferdinand Marcos in remote areas of the country after 15 years. Opposition politicians claim, however, that

her public posts because she could no longer tolerate 'public suspicions' of her involvement in the assassination.

Mrs. Marcos subsequently said she would not resign from her position in the Cabinet (she is Minister of Human Settlements) or from the executive committee which handles the day-to-day management of the country and will temporarily run the country in the event of the President's death.

Speculation that Marcos is dying from a kidney ailment has heightened political uncertainty and the belief that Mrs. Marcos, despite her denial, is planning to take over.

Palace sources admit that the President was in a coma after the Aquino assassination and had an operation before regaining consciousness and appearing on television the following day. In the aftermath of many Cabinet members who had almost given him up for dead. Since then his fragile health appears to have improved.

The government's version of the killing does not appear to conform with evidence unearthed by journalists and there have been some alarming reports of key witnesses disappearing.

Jittery foreign bankers cut off some of their credit to the country last week, and Marcos said that Prime Minister Cesar Virena would ask the annual general meeting of the International Monetary Fund in Washington this week to 'refashion the country's economic recovery programme'. There has been speculation he could be referring to a rescheduling of the country's \$18 billion foreign debt.

Disillusion among businessmen, several of whom have petitioned the President to establish a caretaker government before he dies and thus prevent power falling into the hands of his free-spending wife, is reflected by growing resentment in the military.

President Reagan is under strong pressure from US Congressmen not to visit the Philippines during his far East tour in November — at least until an impartial investigation has cleared the Marcos Government of involvement in Aquino's death. So far Reagan has refused to modify his plans.



President Marcos

the group is in the pay of the government and is creating a crisis to justify the suppression of the protest movement sparked by the assassination of opposition leader Benigno Aquino on 21 August at Manila Airport.

The powerful wife of the President Mrs. Imelda Marcos, announced a fortnight ago that she was resigning from politics and giving up all

President Marcos has claimed that, if Reagan fails to visit the Philippines, it will jeopardise Philippine-American relations and conclusion of a \$900 million five-year bases agreement. The two largest overseas US air and naval bases are in the Philippines, and the Reagan Administration clearly intends to keep them here.

Cardinal Jaime Sin, head of the Philippine Roman Catholic Church and a critic of Marcos, has called for 'peace and reconciliation', but at the same time has attacked the government for spreading fear and poverty.



Mrs. Thatcher

British Parliament in 'conference season'

By Len Rockingham
Star London Correspondent

LONDON — Politics in Britain are now half way through what is known as the 'conference season', which is the time when politicians have the opportunity to let off steam in passionate speeches to the party faithful, usually by the seaside, before they reassemble for the serious business of state at Westminster in the middle of this month.

On the evidence of this year's 'conference season', Mrs Thatcher's Conservative Party has little to fear in the way of a united or effective opposition from the non-conservative parties in parliament. Yet the irony is that, outside parliament, the Conservatives have become embroiled in a major controversy over the funding of the National Health Service. This controversy cannot in any sense bring down Mrs Thatcher's government, but it does already appear to be damaging her prestige among some of her own supporters.

The Conservative Party conference will be the last one before parliament reassembles. So far, we have had the conferences of the Social Democrats and the Liberals, who together form the so-called 'Alliance' Third Force in British politics. Despite many declarations of unity from their leaders, it is clear that there are potentially destructive differences of policy between the Alliance partners, particularly over Britain's nuclear defence policy and the decision to station American cruise and Pershing nuclear missiles in Britain this winter.

At the Conservative Party conference which follows at Blackpool on 11 October, there is no possibility whatever of any challenge to Mrs Thatcher's leadership. Indeed, the proceedings of the conference will doubtless be devoted to sharp attacks on the opposition and to affirming the rightness of Mrs Thatcher's resolute approach, whether towards trades unions, slivers in the economy or the Russians.

But this year there is the possibility of a disident note creeping in, because of the row over the National Health Service.

Observer News Service

Lesotho crumbles under South African blockade

By Allister Sparks

JOHANNESBURG — The United Nations evacuated 22 black South refugees from Lesotho last month, flying them to Mozambique from where some will move on to Tanzania.

An informed source in Maseru said another 200 were expected to leave in later stages, but government officials would not confirm this. The refugees left voluntarily to save Lesotho from further punitive action by South Africa, which has been imposing a partial blockade since March on all border crossings into the little black-ruled country which it completely surrounds. This has brought Lesotho's economy to its knees.

South African ports have also embargoed imports to Lesotho of weapons needed to counter an increasingly threatening insurgency against the government of Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan. South Africa has been doing this to try to force Lesotho to stop giving sanctuary to fugitives from apartheid. It claims these fugitives are really African National Council (ANC) insurgents who use the country as a launch-pad for guerrilla attacks against it, a charge which Lesotho continues to deny.

A month ago the Lesotho Foreign Minister, Evaristus Sekhonyana, said his country was being 'strangled', and unless 'something is done to help' it would have no choice but to start evacuating refugees. Sekhonyana said his government had warned the United Nations of the possible need to resettle up to 3,000 people, the number of black South Africans registered with the UN High Commission for Refugees in Maseru.

He said at the time he was trying to get clarification from South Africa of exactly who it was demanding should leave. Since then South Africa has presented Lesotho with a list of 68 names. Of these 24 are unknown to the Maseru government

and another 22 had already left, some years ago. The remaining 22 volunteered to leave and the United Nations made arrangements for their evacuation.

An informed source in Maseru said South Africa was also demanding the eventual removal of all 'politically affiliated' refugees in Lesotho. There are 502 people in this category. "My understanding is that about 200 of these will volunteer to leave in later stages," the source said, adding that he believed South Africa would respond with a 'parallel' relaxation of its economic pressures as this happened.

The departure of the refugees represents a victory for South Africa's new policy of tough assertiveness towards its black neighbours. It has abandoned its former strategy of trying to build an impenetrable white fortress at the southern tip of the continent that could hopefully withstand the battering rams of black nationalism.

Under Prime Minister P.W. Botha it has decided to move out and use its military and economic superiority as a regional super-power to try to budge its black neighbours into a more pliant attitude, and to push all elements of the ANC back to a non-operational distance from its borders. This is why black states throughout the region are complaining of 'destabilisation' tactics being employed against them.

Lesotho has been a prime target of Pretoria's new strategy. Last December South Africa mounted a military raid on ANC houses in Maseru, quickly followed by the economic pressures. Now the ANC refugees are leaving. Others have left Swaziland, and Mozambique has moved its ANC refugees from Maputo to the far north of the country following the South African raids on the capital. From South Africa's point of view, the strategy is working.



Dropheads come of age

TEN YEARS ago no one in the motor industry would have reckoned the chances of the survival of the drophead car.

The Americans, in a turmoil over safety, seemed about to rule that an open car must by definition be unsafe because it may overturn leaving the occupants unprotected.

With the Americans threatening a ban on open cars, manufacturers world-wide wrote all drophead plans out of their programmes.

Then the Americans changed their minds. No ban was forthcoming. Ever since then — over the past three years or so — the major car makers have crept back into open-air motoring by way of conversions officially commissioned from recognized coachbuilders.

Now for the trend has gone may be seen from the Saab (above) at the Frankfurt motor show.

One of the surprises of the show, the Saab 900 Turb Cabriolet is a joint Saab-US project based on the latest 900 two-door car and featuring an electronically-powered retractable glass rear window and power hood constructed to Saab design by the American Sunroof Company.

It will be used to test public interest, and if it went on sale it would probably cost about JD 10,000.

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Cause for great hope

THE VISIT of Federal Chancellor Helmut Kohl to Jordan is an event of potentially great significance. Of course, we always welcome the heads of government of foreign countries and always express optimism about the possibility of attaining greater understanding and closer relations with those countries; but in this case, there is cause for even greater hope.

This is so, first, because our visitor is the leader of one of the greatest commercial and political powers of the West, not far behind the United States in stature. Because of the importance of the Federal Republic of Germany and of his position in its government, Dr. Kohl's visits and discussion while here will have an influence reaching far beyond his personal experience.

More importantly, there is the strategic juncture at which the visit falls. It is certainly a sign of good judgment that Dr. Kohl has chosen to make his first visit outside the industrialized West to the Middle East, for today there is no more critical region of the world; no place where it would be more important for him to gain first-hand familiarity.

Of course, it is true that Dr. Kohl was originally planning to visit Israel first, and was forestalled only by the crisis in that country's government coalition. But it does no good to worry about that, just as it is useless to moan and wring our hands over what West Germany sees as its "special relationship" with Israel. That has done little to prevent a good relationship with most Arab countries, most especially Jordan.

What we should do is to take advantage of this situation. This is a unique opportunity for the Arabs to show the Chancellor the truth of the Middle East situation before he goes to Israel and the occupied territories; to explain to him what he can expect to see there. Perhaps on this visit seeds can be planted that will grow to the full realization that the prior sufferings of one people, no matter how horrible, must never be used as a justification for imposing suffering on another.

It would be naive to hope for any new initiatives or ground-breaking statements at the present stage, beyond those of the "we stand with the EEC position" variety. What we can realistically expect and hope for is another step to consolidate the close ties that have already been established, and a slow movement towards full German realization of the true requirements of peace. With those hopes in mind, we say to Dr. Kohl: Welcome.

Egypt's role in the future

THE SEMINAR on "Egypt in the Arab world," which was held this week in the Royal Scientific Society, and sponsored by the Jordanian Centre for Research and Information, comes at a time when the Arab world should seriously consider the vital role of this large Arab country in shaping the modern history of the area.

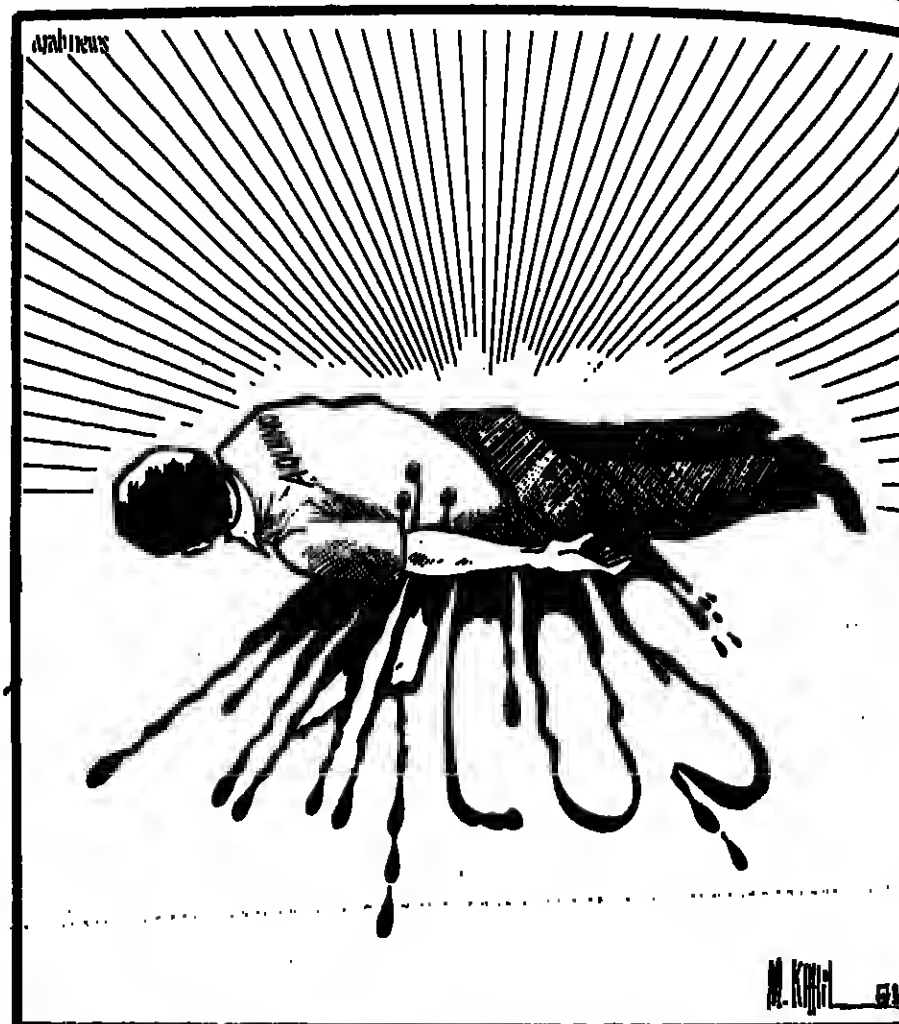
Jordan has once again taken the lead in presenting such an issue for serious discussion in order to lure Arab thinkers and intellectuals to re-evaluate the current orbit of the Arab strategies facing regional and global challenges. His Royal Highness, Prince Hassan called upon participants in the seminar to consider the role of Arab thinkers in coping with these challenges. We feel that the role of Egypt as a country whose effect on the strength and weakness of the Arab world, is a good start for policymakers to consider.

The Arabs must realize that, by isolating Egypt from the rest of the Arab world they have in effect isolated themselves from a power, which held the balance against Israeli expansionism almost to the point of equilibrium. The truth must also be revealed that Arab states from the internal problems in Egypt has added to that country's desperate pursuit for peace, even if that peace meant its isolation from the rest of the Arab world.

We must remember that Israel's attack on Iraq's nuclear plant, the invasion of Lebanon and the aggressive settlement policies in the West Bank and Gaza were all results of Egypt's withdrawal from the Arab side.

In addition we know from history that treaties never stopped the people from abolishing them when the time to do that arrived. By keeping Egypt in a state of isolation the Arabs have in effect given strength to the Israeli's objectives out of the treaty. If Israel has lost Sinai then it can be argued that it has won the whole of Egypt in return by neutralizing it.

Should the Arabs decide to prepare themselves against Israel's future aggressions on other Arab countries and force the Zionist state to accept the basic rights of the Palestinians to a homeland then, Egypt's manpower, resources and mentalities will be needed to formulate such strategy.



Rejectionists are destructive

To the editor:

Henry Meter's "opinion" column on the 1983 conference on the question of Palestine caused me such an old hand at Near East controversy as I am to raise an eyebrow.

It happens I was present when my revered friend, Dr. Isam Sartawi, made publicly the comment on "another such victory as the siege of Beirut and we shall celebrate the Palestine National Council in Fiji." Isam was so openly sarcastic not of the withdrawal from Beirut — which indeed he opposed — but rather, of the lack of political and diplomatic initiative on behalf of the Palestinians.

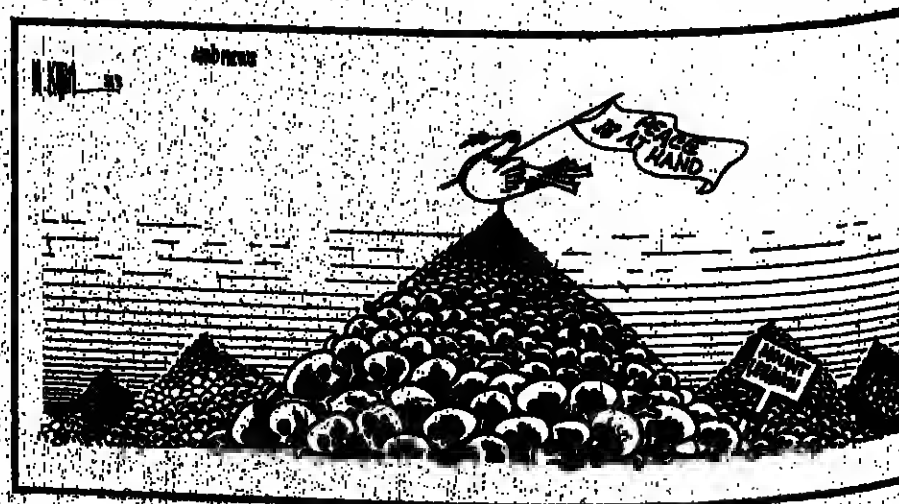
At the same press conference Isam Sartawi demanded the PLO recognize its enemy, Israel, and fight it at the same time; indeed, enforce a common Arab strategy of military and political development, aimed at confronting Israel with the choice: to agree to at least some of the basic Palestinian demands, including a State in the West Bank, or have to face inevitable destruction in the long run.

Thus, Sartawi's line was, to the day of his death, precisely the opposite of the Israeli Establishment's, which to this day plays with the concept of "no peace and no declared war." Isam Sartawi demanded the PLO adopt a policy of both peace and war, i.e. of recognizing Israel as an enemy, and to present present propaganda, while fighting on to enforce Palestinian rights.

It can be argued that the louder voices are raised against any kind of peace, the less effort is spent by those raising them on trying to find realistic, and new, ways of breaking the deadlock.

As for the Geneva conference, Yasser Arafat himself, in a long and rather brilliant speech, established the parameters of what kind of recognition of Israel the conference should agree to. Mr. Maier's view, that the resolutions constituted a recessive step for the Palestinians, is thus based on misapprehension of what transpired at Geneva, where I was present. Also, it is the kind of statement that may as well be made in impunity from today's Amman as from tomorrow's Fiji; for, and Mr. Maier should not kid himself, today's rejectionists are just as destructive to the Palestinian cause as yesterday's; and Jordan, today's refuge for so many Palestinians, is just as exposed as were, before 1967, Nabulus and Gaza.

Maxim Ghilan, Editor,
I&P Magazine, Paris



8 October 1983

Kamel

Abu

Jaber

The Lebanese crisis Part II

Greetings to Jerusalem!

THE PALESTINE problem is in its usual condition of perfect ill health. If anyone is looking into it these days, he will discover that more complications have been added to the point where it is difficult, if not impossible, to ascertain in which of its many symptoms should be considered first. But then, the finger prints of Israel are quite clear everywhere one looks, despite its attempts to hide behind this or that position.

The Lebanese crisis, or should one call it tragedy, massacre or blood bath, is, hopefully, on the way to serious discussion that may eventually lead to some semblance of order. Eventually it will no longer serve as a facade behind which to hide the Palestine problem; a facade that Israel wishes to maintain.

Israel's desires as well as actions, designed to keep the Lebanese crisis alive, without doubt one of the most important problems now facing the Lebanese factions. All of these factions must recognize that Lebanon is part of the Arab world and must remain so. They should recognize that the sectarian basis upon which the 1943 National Pact was erected is no longer an adequate basis for the sought-after national reconciliation; that wisdom and patient labour are needed to construct or reconstruct a Lebanese society transcending the existing narrow-minded and selfish sectarian sub-cultures and loyalties.

Mr. Walid Jubbelt's announcement of the establishment of a "civil administration" in the Shouf area must be viewed against the background of the sectarian, often savage strife, that has pervaded the Lebanese scene for the past eight years. It is difficult to reach concrete conclusions concerning it as it is a development still in progress. In some ways, it is a very dangerous development that has already been welcomed by Israel.

This is especially true if it goes beyond its use as a ploy, a way to impress the serious necessity for a serious reconsideration of the 1943 National Pact; that a new formula is needed and that before any true national reconciliation can be effected, other factions in Lebanon, in particular the Phalangists, must disband their "civil administration". The desertions of the Druze soldiers from the Lebanese army this past week only underscore the fragility of the unity of that army and the seriousness with which the Druze and perhaps also the Shi'a view their future.

Considering the background of Mr. Jubbelt, it is difficult to believe that he views his announcement as something more than a pressure ploy. Many Israeli sources look at the development with much satisfaction hoping that it will lead to a separatist movement or at least the partition of Lebanon.

Already the Israeli newspaper Haaretz (On Radio Israel 4 Oct. 1983) is advising President Amin Gemayel to accept the idea of Druze autonomy as a "step towards a future Christian-Druze co-existence." Haifa (some source above), another influential Israeli newspaper, goes a little further by suggesting that the rise of sectarian governments in Lebanon is the best solution for the country's problems. Hopefully neither Mr. Jubbelt nor any of the other Lebanese leaders will allow either the centralization or the division of Lebanon to occur.

The questions now facing the Lebanese leaders are of historical significance. First, they must recognize the geographical and historical space within which they live. They must also recognize that however the depth of their enmities and anger, it must not blind them from looking ahead to a better future of mutual respect and cooperation.

They must also recognize that any solution that falls short of uniting Lebanon will only be temporary; that future generations of Druze, Christian, Shi'a, or Sunni will stand in judgement of any selfish short-sighted solution. This writer has always felt that in spite of the many short comings of the Lebanese democratic system, it was one of the better regimes in the Third World. I still feel that should the Lebanese come to peace within themselves, with each other and without external interference in their affairs, they can reconstruct the system that once worked.

Such a reconstruction should take into account the hopes and aspirations of the various groups within the country. This writer also recognizes the fashionably current condemnation of the historical millet system solution to the problem of minorities, whether ethnic or religious, and to which the Lebanese National Pact of 1943 was heir.

But truth and honesty, like any other civilization, culture, or state come up with a better solution? Has not this system helped preserve the large humane co-existence of so many beautiful cultures, languages and groups in the Middle East? Is it not worth preserving though perhaps in some modified form or forms? Are Eastern solutions to the treatment of minorities better? Or those solutions in the West? Whether in Ireland, Britain, herself, the United States or elsewhere? No better solutions can be found.

opinion What after the ceasefire Lebanon?

At last, ceasefire was put into effect in Lebanon; and the foreign invader has managed to draw a deep breath of relief. It is not because the mighty power of America and its allies — represented by the American Marines, the French, the Italian and British multinational forces — are not capable of levelling Lebanon to the ground, but because the whole game was escaping out of their hands. Thanks to the stiff resistance put up by nationalists in Lebanon, the foreign invader has come to need a breathing space to think the situation anew.

Most probably, if the resisting side were to resign to idle respite during the ceasefire, the foreign invaders would come back more ferociously this time. And this preparation for the next round is what the aggressors needed the break for. Certainly they are concocting new schemes whereby, once they discern a faltering gap on the opposite front, they would stop at nothing to achieve their end of Western domination not only over Lebanon but also over the whole Arab world, if they were allowed to do so.

This is what both the so-called moderate Arabs and extremists have to understand. Radicals must not underestimate the West's military power and greed for economic domination. Moderates must give up their hopes for wishful thinking about the possibility of the foreigner's suddenly turning humane and sympathetic just for their sake.

Has not sufficient proof been provided by the after effects of the West's trial of sheer military force and repression in the very midst of our homes? Is not the toll of destruction and massacre which has befallen Palestinians and Lebanese enough to begin to doubt in the good will of the culprit, even though we might be tied up to the grip with the culprit's interests? And on a larger scale, have not imperialist schemes caused havoc not only in the Middle East but also in other parts of the world like Central America, just for the pretext of slaying communist subversion?

For a survey of the history of the post-war world will certainly reveal

that capitalists ally themselves with puppet tools in the countries they want to dominate — and most often with military aggressive expansionist regimes as in Israel and South Africa, or with military dictators as in Central and Latin America.

And who are the real sufferers of such alliance? The rank and file of the repressed people. According to the statistics released by the "Washington Morning Report" magazine of January 1983, and based upon official Lebanese estimates, a total of 19,000 persons were killed and around 31,000 were

By Henry Ma'ar

wounded during the Israeli offensive against Lebanon. Such figures, officially endorsed, usually tend to fall short of the real loss; and, of course they do not report the number of buildings levelled to the ground in Beirut, or of the thousands of houses destroyed, leaving hundreds of thousands homeless wanderers and refugees — mostly from the camps and low income or indigent sections of the population.

Similarly, in an article by Lisan Wilson written for the "South/Trio Third World Media", and quoted by the Jerusalem Star of 29 September 1983, we read the following: "The most conservative estimate of the human cost of the civil wars in Central America — from its escalation in 1979-80 to the present, the dead, the disappeared, the displaced and refugees is over two million lives; 10 per cent of the population of Guatemala, El Salvador, Nicaragua and Honduras."

Most of the victims were peasant civilians and Red Indians harvested by the pro-American military governments of Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras. In Guatemala, the army of the country's dictator, Rios Montt, and during his military presidency of 16 months, killed 15,000, raping women before slaughter, smashing children against the walls and burning or stabbing them alive. And since October 1979, nearly 40,000 Salvadorans have lost their lives and over 3000 have disappeared. Around 350,000 refugees

decreased its aids to the World Monetary Fund, and thereby has increased the troubles of the needy countries of the Third World, which were inhumanly accused of unwise handling of economy rather than being tricked into the policy of "give with one hand and take away with the other". And finally toward the United Nations, an attitude of contempt and superciliousness has been lately meted out by the American delegation to the UN — not only by the many vetoes this delegation announced against the will of the overwhelming majority within the Security Council, but also through the delegation's sarcastic remarks about U.N. would be welcomed departure from New York.

So much has the work and effectiveness of the United Nations been thwarted of late that the UN secretary general himself has come to feel frustrated about his weak position as to economic and military issues caused by the attitude of certain member states.

A tune from old days

ALTHOUGH I did not have the chance to attend the evening of Arabic tunes, which was presented last week at the Royal Cultural Centre, I received information from a trustworthy source — my mother — that the event was successful and unique.

My mother's impressions and apparently those of most of the audience — were positive. This was the first time in Jordan that traditional Arabic music was presented in the form of a concert. The selection of music was superb and the costumes worn by musicians were outstanding in terms of their heritage and history.

This event was a revival of a forgotten part of our culture. Naturally, I was pleased that the Jordanian audience had the opportunity to experience part of the past. So I asked myself, Why is it that attention to old Arabic music is dying in the Arab world? I do not mind if cultural centres and other establishments spend money on bringing a famous symphony orchestra to Jordan to play Beethoven, Bach and Mozart. This is culture too, but not ours.

Here in the Arab world there is a social disease, which spreads through our cultural identity and shatters our fragile sense of belonging. To be honest I include myself as a possible patient. Almost all the young so-called intellectuals I know — intellectual is used today to refer to people who studied and were educated in the United States, Britain, Germany and Switzerland — will brag about their knowledge of

the hidden motives of James Joyce in "Portrait of an Artist as a young man", the agonies of Proust, the sarcasm of Albert Camus and the private life of say Henry Kissinger. Ask them about the hidden motives of Taha Hussein or the beauty of Al-Aqqad's philosophy on life, or the works of Ibn Hisham for example, and you will get murmuring answers of ignorance. Why?

If you want to imitate the West, do it. But do it the right way, where your own identity will not be transformed into an alien one. It is not the young who are to blame, but the old as well. Culture is something you inherit just like a grandfather's pocket watch, and this chain of inheritance was cut off at the hands of our fathers. Look at our television for instance and you will see the irony. We buy beautifully produced films on the life and works of Mahatma Gandhi and others while we spend money on producing lousy films on how a poor man in Cairo falls in love with his neighbour but wastes 13 one-hour episodes thinking of a way to tell her that.

But to return to music, it's true that this is one way through which we can rekindle interest in a dying traditional art and tell the world about it. It is something which we can export to the world and show the real face of our great civilization instead of the old stigma of belly dancing and harem. Let us hope that such an event will not be an exception but the beginning of a new wave that will put Jordan in the lead towards the revival of tradition and heritage.

The Middle East: field for endless hostilities?

By Yacoub Jaber

PONDERING OVER the situation in the Middle East in the light of what has been happening in the past few months, one cannot escape a gloomy outlook of the future. The region seems to have turned into a field for endless hostilities, with hopes of a lasting peace being shattered by a strange combination of short-sightedness, stubbornness and conflict of interests. More violence, causing additional human suffering, appears inevitable unless crucial steps are taken to contain the mounting dangers.

For the moment, no one seems able or willing to take a step in the right direction.

Beginning with the Arab world, it is too divided to agree on a common strategy of peace or war. Its states are often busy with their own petty concerns and fail to realize that in the long run, their development, prosperity and safety depend on a just solution to the Palestinian problem. The Arabs know much about their points of weakness, but seem unable to discover their many points of strength.

Arabs' incompetence and tense inter relations lead them to look for outside help. But so far, no foreign power has the will, the desire or the moral power to exert a serious effort in the search for a just settlement, which would necessarily require heavy pressure on Israel. The United States is the sole individual power that can exercise such pressure. Yet in the case of US-Israeli relations, the roles are obviously reversed. For it is Israel which appears in control of decision-making in Washington. It invaded Lebanon to obscure the Palestinian question, and managed to get open American backing. It has received tacit US approval in building scores of new settlements with the aim of making territorial concessions next to it unthinkable. And thanks to the US' soft approach and pampering, Israel now is occupying one third of Lebanon, making it more difficult to reach a solution to the Lebanese crisis and diverting attention from its 17-year old occupation of the West Bank and Gaza.

These are but a few of the many complications surrounding the region with no signs suggesting an early breakthrough.

It is no longer useful to call for action by this power or that. But it might be helpful to point out that all the dangers are too real to be overlooked or ignored. The US military involvement in Lebanon can justify that.

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Middle East: National Opinion

THE QATARI newspaper Al-Raya this week notes that the preservation of the Lebanese ceasefire agreement for several days is a significant positive indicator, promoting hopes for stability in Lebanon.

"The success of the security committee in taking new measures to stabilize the ceasefire is a great achievement, once we remember what was taking place militarily and politically on the Lebanese arena", says the Qatari paper.

Pointing to several positive recent developments which have taken place in the past few days, Al-Raya expresses cautious optimism about the prospects for success of the proposed national reconciliation conference. It warns that Israel and some imperialist powers will seek to wreck any attempt to achieve national unity, and put an end to the internal strife.

The Abu Dhabi newspaper Al-Itihad also expresses the same cautious optimism, saying that success in reaching the ceasefire accord could open the way to success in achieving a final political agreement. It remarks that since 1975 the civil war in Lebanon has been a point of weakness in the Arab body, giving Israel military and political gains and the opportunity to exploit the Lebanese strife for its own expansionist schemes.

The paper goes on to say that stability and national unity in Lebanon would reflect positively on all aspects of the Arab-Israeli conflict, and prepare the ground for tackling the Palestinian question.

Al-Bayana, a Dubai newspaper, notes that the most dangerous element in the Lebanese crisis is the presence of superpower fleets which threaten not only Lebanon but the whole Arab area.

"The only way to foil foreign plots and Israel's expansionist designs lies in putting an end to fighting and negotiating a final settlement", writes the paper.

In Kuwait, Al-Rai Al-Aam writes that the greatest challenge in Lebanon after the ceasefire is the achievement of national reconciliation. It says the Lebanese should achieve reconciliation by agreement among themselves without waiting for foreign help.

As the Lebanese prepare for the proposed national reconciliation conference, they must realize, above all else, that the future of Lebanon is to be governed by the fact that it is geographically, historically and ethnically an Arab country and cannot afford to be anything else.

Top priority

Another Kuwaiti paper, Al-Anba, says that the maintenance of peace in Lebanon is not an easy mission, but it is a must and should be given top priority because such peace is the main condition for the setting up of a balanced ruling body.

"The greatest fact which should be recognized by all parties involved in the conflict is that a new peaceful and stable Lebanon cannot be built on the old basis, the most dangerous aspect of which is sectarianism", the paper writes.

It goes on to say that Lebanon has paid a heavy price for sectarianism and it is unfair and illogical to continue on the same path.

Al-Siyassa, also a Kuwaiti newspaper writes that Lebanon has been destroyed, partly because the two superpowers wanted to see whose weapons are more deadly and effective.

"When the Lebanese meet for talks on national reconciliation, they will have two options: An agreement or a new round of devastating violence," Al-Siyassa says.

Jordan press

Jordanian newspapers also comment on Lebanon, urging speedy reconciliation as the only way to salvation.

Al-Rai daily writes that the threat to the present ceasefire will continue if the proposed political dialogue is further delayed.

"Any further delay in holding the dialogue bears with it the seeds of evil and will inevitably undermine the chances of national unity," writes Al-Rai.

It goes on to say that the Lebanese government and parliament have given illogical justifications for delaying the dialogue, but they should now realize that the delay will weaken confidence among Lebanon's various groups in their leaders and government.

Commenting on the parliament's decision that the dialogue should be held following the redeployment of the army in the Shouf mountains around Baifut, the paper remarks that the ceasefire agreement did not stipulate that the army should be deployed in that area before a dialogue can be started.

Ad-Dustour newspaper expresses the view that the setting up of a civil administration by Druze leader Walid Junblatt in the Shouf mountains might be designed either to exercise pressure on the Lebanese government to expedite the holding of the national reconciliation conference, or as an answer to the Phalangists' declaration that they would maintain their military status regardless of the outcome of any political dialogue.

The paper urges a speedy convocation of the proposed conference in order to avoid any further complications in the Lebanese situation, saying that a new, more equitable formula for sectarian co-existence in Lebanon should be found by the conference. It also has the right to draw up the necessary plans for the future of Lebanon, Ad-Dustour asserts.

Israeli press

In Israel, Al-Hamishmar remarks that Israeli foreign debt increased slightly a little during the first half of this year, but this "slight" amount of \$300 million is too much.

Israeli national debts consist mainly of credits to finance imports from the US government. Hardly it is not likely that Israel can repay those debts in full, the paper says. "We have no resources like Mexico or Brazil, but we have to spend huge amounts on security affairs. If we fail to adopt basic but painful adjustments in our economic policy in the near future, we shall be heading towards worse in 1984."

Haaretz adds that debt is normally essential in order to bolster national production and achieve economic prosperity. "Our government has increased its general expenditures during the past few years, and adopted the policy of granting privileges to the public, as a result of which the standard of living has risen by 20 per cent during the last two years."

The burden of debts requires Israel to adopt a new economic and political system to enhance economic progress, such as utilising foreign loans for investments only, Haaretz writes. The situation does not permit any further postponement of the required economic measures.

On the government crisis, Israel's Maariv says that while the Likud and Labour have failed negotiations to form a government of national unity, they both seem reluctant and reserved for reasons of their own.

"The Likud and Maarakh fear internal discussion, but their daunt to carry on with the talks bear some hope. Whatever the outcome, the reality is that an economic depression is coming, and therefore it is imperative to have a new government formed as soon as possible," Maariv writes.

Davar remarks that governments of national unity are the topic of the day in the Middle East. Lebanon as in Israel, talk is centred on forming such governments. One thing is for certain, the paper says — Israel did not collect any fruits from the swagging of the Likud. All predictions by the planners of the war in Lebanon were false. "What we would see as an accomplishment at the present time is to pull out as early as possible from Lebanon."

Yediot Ahronot writes: "Rabin claimed that the Israeli error in Lebanon was not in the depth of military penetration but in the political settlement which imposed military penetration on us. The Israeli failure, as seen by Rabin, is represented by the return of the fedayeen to Beirut and by the Syrian-Soviet influence in Lebanon."

Mr. Rabin's warnings require an immediate internal act before a American public opinion change Israel of involving the US in Lebanon, the paper warns.

Hamodia, under the headline "Lebanon — a confrontation arena," writes that despite reservations and criticism directed at the American intervention in Lebanon, leaders of the Congress and Senate agreed to extend the stay of Maron in 11 months. "America's decision to help in defending Souq Al-Gharb provides the testimony for a basic change in the role of the Multinational Force."

In his statement before the Senate's Foreign Relations Committee, Mr. Shultz explained that Lebanon is a new point of US-Soviet confrontation. According to American assessments, there are fears of Syria dominating Lebanon.

It is known that Moscow is backing Syria with total support, Hamodia claims. This charge in the war in Lebanon is looked upon as a new Vietnam by the American public. The closeness of the confrontation line to the Israeli border is a disturbing factor, the paper says.

The Jerusalem Star Supplement

Partners in Progress



Jordan and Federal Republic of Germany

- Ambassador Munz speaks out: Page 2
- GTZ, JVA and JCO: Page 5
- Co-operation in commerce: Page 10
- 20,000 Jordanians in West Germany: Page 12

- Unique media project for rural Jordan: Page 13
- Tips for travellers: Page 14-15
- Circle of love at the Schneller School: Page 17

The Jerusalem Star and Ruha Advertising Agency welcome Chancellor Helmut Kohl and the accompanying delegation to Jordan and wish them a pleasant stay.

HOTEL JORDAN INTER-CONTINENTAL WELCOMES

HELMUT KOHL Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany
AHLAN WA SAHLAN



Kohl's visit proves Germany's interest: Munz

Ambassador speaks in exclusive interview

By Lella G. Deeb
Star Staff Writer

THE CURRENT Middle East trip by Chancellor Kohl is proof that the present West German government maintains constant interest in seeing that the Middle East problem comes closer to a peaceful solution, based upon "Two main pillars: the right of self-determination of the Palestinian people, and the right of Israel to exist in peace within its 1967 borders," says West German Ambassador to Jordan Hermann Munz.

This is a tremendous task, Dr. Munz said. West Germany is aware that there is no imminent solution at this point, and knows that it cannot move very much; but it will take the what steps are possible within the framework of the European Economic Community. "Germany is close to the United States, and maybe our voice will be heard in Washington to emphasize a durable peace," he said. "The US knows this, but we are closer to the Middle East, and what happens here concerns us directly and quickly, not only because the area is the main supplier of oil, but also because of old traditions of good relations between the Arab countries and Germany."

The ambassador described Jordanian-West German bilateral relations as ex-

cellent, saying there were "no political problems, not even small ones." He referred specifically to the visits His Majesty King Hussein, His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan and Prime Minister Mudar Badran have made to West Germany, which have contributed to the friendship and understanding between the two countries. He hopes these relations will be intensified by the Chancellor's first visit to this area while in office.

Jordan is one of Germany's active trading partners — which is evident, the ambassador remarked, on the streets of Amman, "with all the Mercedes cars you see." He added that the Chancellor will witness the development that has occurred in this country with the help of West Germany. The Germans are aware that their economic aid alone couldn't have produced this result, and it could only have happened with Jordanian industriousness.

The cultural relations between the two countries are not less important than the economic ones. In the ambassador's opinion, concrete and efficient relations can be developed through cultural life, by such means as scholarships, exchange of students and activities such as the Bamberg Symphony Orchestra's performances in Amman last year, and those of other German orchestras and bands during the European Spring Festival in Amman last April.



Hermann Munz

"We are proud of these occasions, which sometimes created headaches... we were never sure of the financial aspect; but (they) finally succeeded due to our Jordanian partners," he said. "It is a fact that by these concerts we have given incentives to other countries to bring such activities for the benefit of all in Amman."

He described life in Jordan as excellent, and said that it is a rare country where it is so satisfying to have contacts with the local people, from the point of view of foreign diplomats. "We are attached to the people of Jordan, to the customs, history and archaeology," he said. "I am sure the Chancellor will immediately appreciate the open-hearted and generous attitude

towards our people, upon contact with the King, Prince Hassan and the Prime Minister."

In the last three years, West Germany's trade with Jordan has doubled. It is expected to reach DM 1 billion this year, compared to only DM 486 million in 1988. Dr. Munz said that these figures reflect somewhat the growing importance of transit trade through Aqaba, particularly to Iraq; but mostly they were due to the importance of German industries in the development of Jordan. Trade has now diminished a little after the boom of the few years, evening out to a more normal level, and consolidating on a better basis. "We have appreciated very much that industrialists and entrepreneurs who develop the country like to have high-quality German equipment in their factories."

Along with the US, West Germany is one of the main partners of development in Jordan. The accumulated value of economic assistance from West Germany to Jordan is now a little short of DM 1 billion, making Jordan the second-largest per capita recipient of West German aid (see page 16). This figure only involves bilateral aid, but in addition to that, said Dr. Munz, there is West Germany's contribution to the EEC programmes and to United Nations agencies, where Germany is the fourth largest contributor after the US, Britain and Canada.

Continued on page 1

Exclusive statement to Star:

'German foreign policy is a policy for peace'

Following is a statement to The Jerusalem Star by Juergen W. Moelleman, State Minister in the Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Federal Republic of Germany, on the occasion of the visit of Chancellor Helmut Kohl to Jordan:

THE VISIT of Chancellor Kohl to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan is a visit extended to friends. The friendly relations between our two countries have a long tradition and a sound basis. For years we have conducted an open and regular exchange of views with our Jordanian partners based on mutual understanding and common ideals.

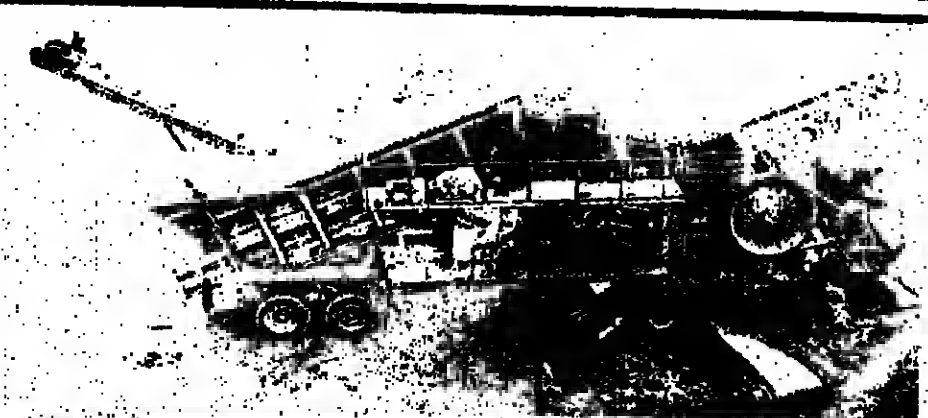
The government of the Federal Republic of Germany highly appreciates the statesmanship of His Majesty King Hussein in a region which for years has been affected by crises and tragedies. We Germans support the valuable contributions made by King Hussein in the search for peace.

The events in the Middle East concern us Germans, as Europeans directly. Political conditions in both areas are interdependent. Consequently a threat to peace in one area endangers peace in the other.

German foreign policy is a policy for peace. For this reason the federal government is determined to contribute wherever possible to all endeavours to achieve a just, lasting and peaceful solution on the basis of the renunciation of force, the recognition of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination as well as the right of all states in this region to exist within secure borders. The federal government shares this position with its partners in the European Community.

Bilateral German-Jordanian relations are excellent. Germany is one of Jordan's most important trading partners. The German people hold in high regard the economic development and social progress which have taken place in Jordan over the last decade. We are proud that our financial and technical co-operation have contributed to this end. Our cultural relations are constantly improving.

I am sure that the visit of the federal Chancellor, the first visit by a German head of government to Jordan, will underscore and strengthen still further the friendly relations between our countries.



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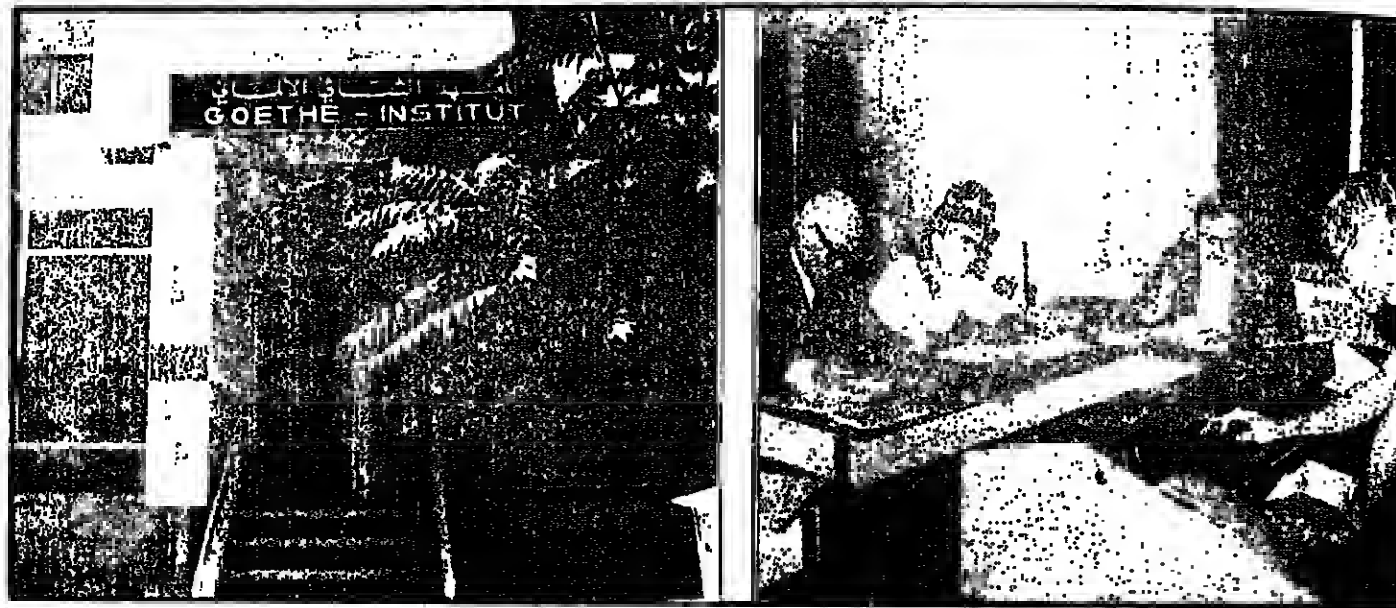
Cultural activities range from language classes to jazz concerts

By Leila G. Deeb
Star Staff Writer

ALTHOUGH A formal Cultural Agreement was signed between Jordan and West Germany only on 29 August, 1979, a well-organized programme of cultural co-operation has been going on for the last 20 years, run by the Goethe Institute in Amman.

In that time its activities have included language classes, presenting and arranging cultural events, providing information on cultural life in Germany, looking after foreign visitors before and after their stay in the Federal Republic and other forms of cultural co-operation and exchange.

The Amman institute is a branch of the world-wide organization, named after 18th-century German poet, playwright, novelist and scientist Johann Wolfgang von Goethe. The institute's full name is "Goethe Institute for Promoting the Study of the German Language Abroad for International Cultural Co-operation", and its "only immediate purpose", according to its charter, is "the promotion of the German language abroad and the furtherance of international cultural co-operation." The Amman institute has been teaching five 10-week classes a year on all levels, averaging about 100 students a year. The best student each year receives a scholar-



The entrance to the Amman Goethe Institute in Jabal Amman, near the West German embassy.

A teacher adjusts the controls in the language lab (pictures by Hassan Ibrahim)

ship to continue studying at one of the Institute's branches in Germany for eight weeks. "The best students are always ladies," commented Adolf Perner, the institute's Director, in an interview with The Star.

At the beginning, he says, classes were taught in a very basic manner, but the institute has grown so much that they have had to add a second floor to the building to accommodate the classrooms. Now the institute has several classrooms, with a

language lab, and very modern audiovisual language teaching equipment. Projectors show slides and films and students hear teaching tapes through their earphones, enabling them to learn the language faster and better.

The institute's work extends to the occupied West Bank, as it provides textbooks and is responsible for holding language examinations at West Bank schools which teach German, such as the Schmidt Girls School in Jerusalem, and Talitha Qumi in Beit Jala. A representative of the institute goes over to supervise the examinations.

Books, films and art

Although there is no regular librarian at present, the institute's library in Amman is open from 4-6 p.m. every Sunday. Visitors can read all West German publications, in addition to a choice of 3,000 books.

There are weekly film shows, where cinema fans can follow the German film-making industry. Some of these films are classics, such as the Baron Munchausen film, starring the famous pre-World War II actor Hans Albers. They are usually in German, with English subtitles. In addition to feature films, documentaries on all subjects are shown. But the old films are of particular interest, as Germany was leader in the film industry.

Art exhibitions and musical events are some of the main activities held at the institute. The works of many famous German painters have been shown, along with photographic exhibitions and musical performances. In co-operation with the West German embassy in Amman, the Goethe Institute brought over the famous Bamberg Symphony Orchestra, the Goritzky Chamber Orchestra and others in last year's German Concert Week, while during the European Spring Festival, the Langenhagen Brass Band and a jazz trio played. In addition, there was an exhibition of astronomy and ancient instruments, such as Arab astrolabes, and their European descendants.

Mr. Perner said that these cultural activities always take place in co-operation with the Ministry of Culture and Youth. He is very appreciative of the Royal Cultural Centre and its wonderful theatre, with-

out which, he said, none of these events could have taken place.

There is a "very close co-operation" between the institute and University of Jordan, Yarmouk University and the Royal Scientific Society. Together they select scholars to go for further studies in Germany. They also organize lectures and visits by German experts, particularly in the scientific and medical fields. As an example, the Department of Physics at the University of Jordan has started a photographic show about the two famous German physicists, Nobel Prize winners James Franck and Max Born, who both left Germany under Hitler, being defenders of human rights as well as famous scientists.

West Germany has taken an active part in archaeological investigation in Jordan. The German Protestant Institute of Archaeology has a mission in Jordan, and at 8 p.m. on 15 October, will present a lecture at the Goethe Institute on "Biblical Sites in Palestine — their Veneration and their Investigation." The lecture by Prof. Donner, President of the German Palestine Exploration Society, will be in English, accompanied by colour slides.

Follow-up

The Goethe Institute holds follow-up meetings with graduates of West German universities in Jordan, and sponsors seminars on their reintegration in Jordan. In December, it is expected that a seminar will be held on agricultural products marketing in co-operation with the German International Development Foundation.

The institute supports the Amman Club, a sort of Jordanian-German Friendship Society, which meets at the institute and co-operates in organizing activities.

A new turn of events has now occurred, where Jordanian artists are starting to exhibit in Germany. The young artist Ammar Khammash was very well received in Bonn, Mr. Perner said.

Mr. Perner made a point of observing how much cultural conditions have improved in Jordan, mainly due to political stability. There is a high standard of education, which is conducive to varied interests. The Jordanian government's priority is educational development and science, and therefore it views the work of the institute with interest and sympathy.

GTZ helps get the best out of the valley's soil

Germany sends experts with materials

By Hamdan Al-Haj
Star Staff Writer

AGRICULTURAL EXPANSION in Jordan, and the resulting increased production, will require greater and more careful marketing efforts, says a West German expert. Farmers must be kept up-to-date on market conditions for these efforts to succeed, according to Mr. Hans W. Wolter, who serves as an agricultural adviser to the Jordan Valley Authority (JVA).

In an interview with The Star, Mr. Wolter said the Jordanian government had taken an important first step by establishing an agricultural marketing corporation. But he hopes that step will be followed up by formulating management policy, appointing qualified staff and making share capital available.

"The prospect for irrigated agriculture in the Jordan Valley is bright, provided the results of proper market research are evaluated and made known to the farmers in time, so that they can adjust their... plans towards market requirements," he said.

Farmers today tend to make plans for a season of planting with insufficient information on the market. Plans are often based on what happened last year, on tradition or neighbours' advice, which results

in overproduction of crops in certain periods.

Packing and grading of agricultural produce are also "not up to standard," Mr. Wolter said. And, "increased awareness of the inherent dangers of pesticides on the side of the consumers calls for controlled applications of chemicals and monitoring of chemical residues."

Big new loan due

Mr. Wolter's work with the JVA is part of a programme of assistance to that agency that has cost his government DM 52.5 million (JD 7.3 million) since 1973. However, that total will nearly treble in the near future, with the signing of an agreement for a further soft loan of DM 95 million (JD 13 million).

The new loan will finance part of the estimated JD 20 million cost of a project to expand the area of land under irrigation in the southern Jordan Valley. The East Ghor canal is to be extended by about 14 kilometres, and a pipe distribution network will be installed to cover 6,000 hectares. The system will include four pumping stations and various other structures, Mr. Wolter said.

West German financial assistance to the JVA started in 1973, with the provision of one loan of DM 14.9 million (JD 2



Protective crop spraying in the Jordan Valley: GTZ has helped set up workshops and train mechanics

million) and another of DM 16.8 million (JD 2.3 million) for electrification projects in the valley. These were followed by two loans of DM 6.5 million (JD 0.9 million) each — for domestic water supply and irrigation projects — and another for DM 1 million (JD 139,000) to finance housing projects.

The loans were granted on concessionary terms by Kreditanstalt fuer Wiederaufbau (KfW), West Germany's development lending fund. But just as important is the programme of technical co-operation, administered by GTZ, the German Agency for Technical Co-operation.

Mr. Wolter said that his country's government had contributed to the Jordan Valley's development by seconding three experts, with materials, to the central workshops project of the JVA. The workshops are in two main divisions, a building for vehicle repair and general mechanics, and a vocational training school.

The mechanical workshop will be used and operated by the JVA. In the training school, 150 students will receive basic training in a special workshop for one year before graduating to the JVA's workshop.

Other aspects of the GTZ aid include the secondment of an irrigation management adviser, and a training programme for surveyors, along with supply of surveying equipment, which was completed in 1980. The workshop programme will probably be supported for another two years, and more equipment supplied, Mr. Wolter said.

Despite all that has been done, there is no end to new projects. The JVA is now considering one to install a computerised system to monitor and control the East Ghor canal and associated irrigation works: one among many deserving candidates for German assistance.

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Welcome

West German Chancellor
HELMUT KOHL
to Jordan



Hapag-Lloyd



MERCEDES-BENZ

6 OCTOBER 1983

PARTNERS IN PROGRESS 5

By Hamdan Al-Haj
Star Staff Writer

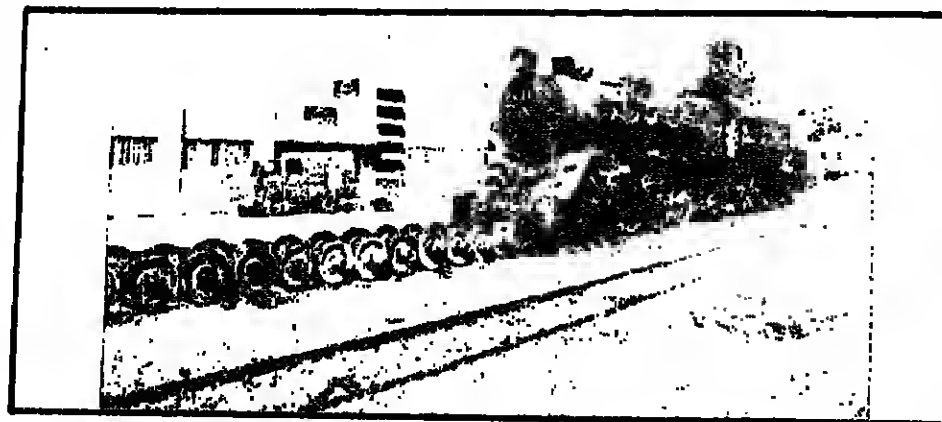
Never a colonial power

GERMANY WAS never a colonial power in the Middle East, which has made it easier for it to set up close and friendly links with the Arab world, says Dr. Armin Koessler, Second Secretary at the West German embassy in Amman.

Dr. Koessler, who is an expert in the history of German-Arab ties, said relations between Germany and the Arab world date back many centuries. In medieval times, the region was an important trading partner of Europe. Arab shipowners brought spices, valuable dresses, jewellery and other commodities to the Mediterranean, from where they were transferred to Europe.

Scientific discoveries

The achievements of the Arab scientists found their way to Europe, in the Middle Ages, and were absorbed by scientists and researchers there. Dr. Koessler cited, for example, the Arab discoveries in astronomy, which became the basis for the later development of the science in Germany. The German National Museum in Nuremberg sent some treasures of Arab



The Hijaz Railway passes through Jordan

astronomical science in its care to be displayed at the Royal Cultural Centre during the European Spring Festival this year. Frederick II, ruler of the Germanic Holy Roman Empire, came to Jerusalem in AD 1229 because he had close political and cultural links with the Arab world.

During the second German Empire, which lasted from 1871 to 1918, German interest in the Middle East and the Arab world was very strong. Many German scientists in various fields travelled to this region and wrote books about their exper-

iences. Because of this interest, Dr. Koessler said, many scientific institutions, foundations and research societies were founded in Berlin, Hamburg and Munich.

During the period of Turkish Ottoman rule, which extended over most of the Middle East, German banks and engineers financed and railways built for the empire. The railway that passes through Istanbul, Ankara, Adana, Aleppo and Baghdad, which was called the Baghdad railway, was one of these. Then, at the beginning of the 20th century, the Ottoman emperor

Sultan Abdul Hamid called upon all Muslims to make donations for the construction of a railway from Damascus to Medina, passing through Jordan, in order to facilitate the pilgrimage to the Islamic shrines in Arabia.

The construction of this railway began in 1901, under the supervision of the German engineer Meissner, who was called as Meissner Pasha. This was a very early example of economic co-operation between Germany and the region.

Some sections of the original Hijaz Railway, as it was called, were destroyed during the First World War by Arab fighters of the Great Arab Revolt against Turkish rule.

German community

Parallel to this there were many German economic business activities in Palestine. German banks opened branches in Jaffa, Haifa, Jerusalem and Safad. Before World War I, the German community in Palestine, with its economic and cultural activities, was highly esteemed by the Palestinian population, he said.

A highlight of the German-Arab relationship during this period was the visit of the Emperor Wilhelm II to Palestine and Syria in 1898.

During the 1920s the German government intensified its relationship with the Arab world. Germany concluded a treaty of friendship and co-operation with the Kingdom of Hijaz and Najd and the attached areas. At the same time, they established close links with Iraq and Egypt. After World War II, the German community came back to the region, and Jordan's King Abdullah invited some of them to work in his country.

"That was the starting point for new co-operation between the two countries," Dr. Koessler concluded.

Ambassador

Continued from page 2

Dr. Munz spoke highly of King Hussein and said he was always welcome in Bonn. The King, the Crown Prince and Jordanian officials have such a good reputation in West Germany "that it does not need long to prepare for their visits. It can be done on such short notice, without much formality, which proves again how good the relations are. No other leading statesman can come so easily and be so welcome, because he is considered as not only the most experienced leader of the Middle

East, but also the most realistic political figure in the area. It is always profitable and useful for Germany to exchange ideas with him. That is why it is so useful to Chancellor Kohl to start his visit in Jordan."

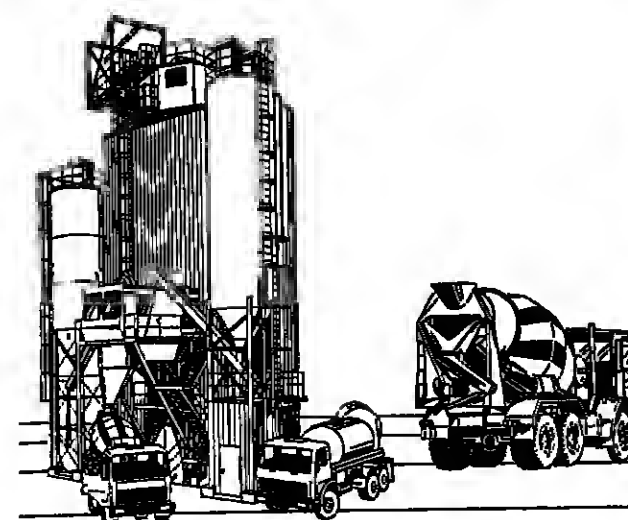
Asked about Jordan's contribution in cultural exchange, the ambassador cited the Nabatean Art and Archaeology exhibition of 1977/8, which he described as the most impressive exhibit in this field. West German experts who come to Jordan not only give, but acquire knowledge which is useful to them wherever they go. Other contributions are made by such

conferences and lectures as those made at the German Society for Foreign Policy in Bonn, recently by Mr. Mahmoud El-Sherif. "It is always useful to have the attitude of Jordan told by competent people and have it exposed in a reasonable and logical way."

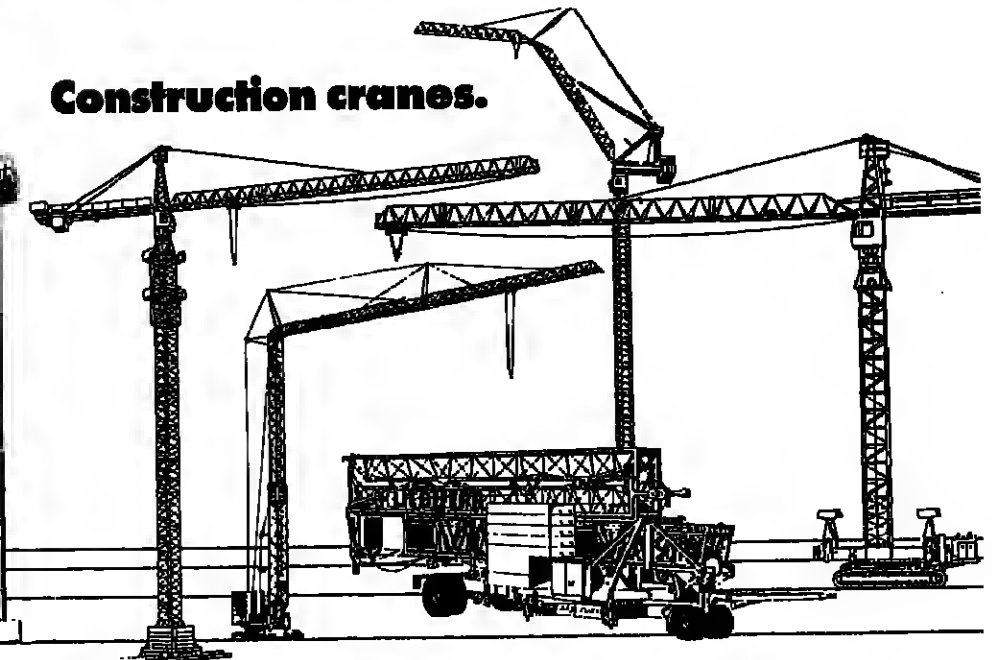
The West German media, particularly television, are now reporting thoroughly on events in the area. "We try to pay the way for them, but they are already so familiar with the country, that they don't need the embassy's help, as they have so many Jordanian partners," Dr. Munz concluded.

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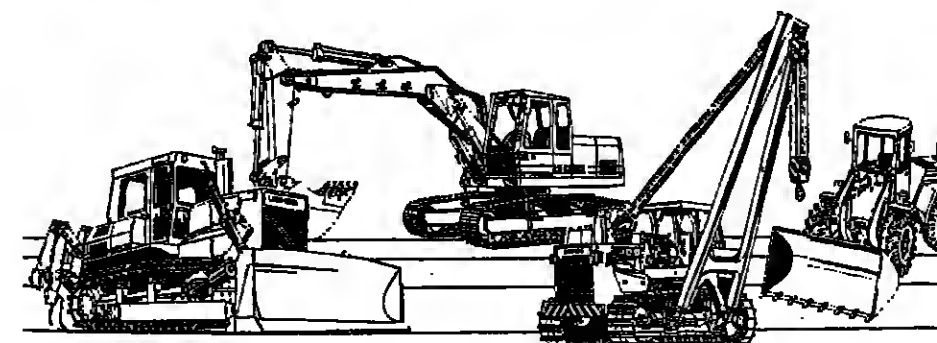
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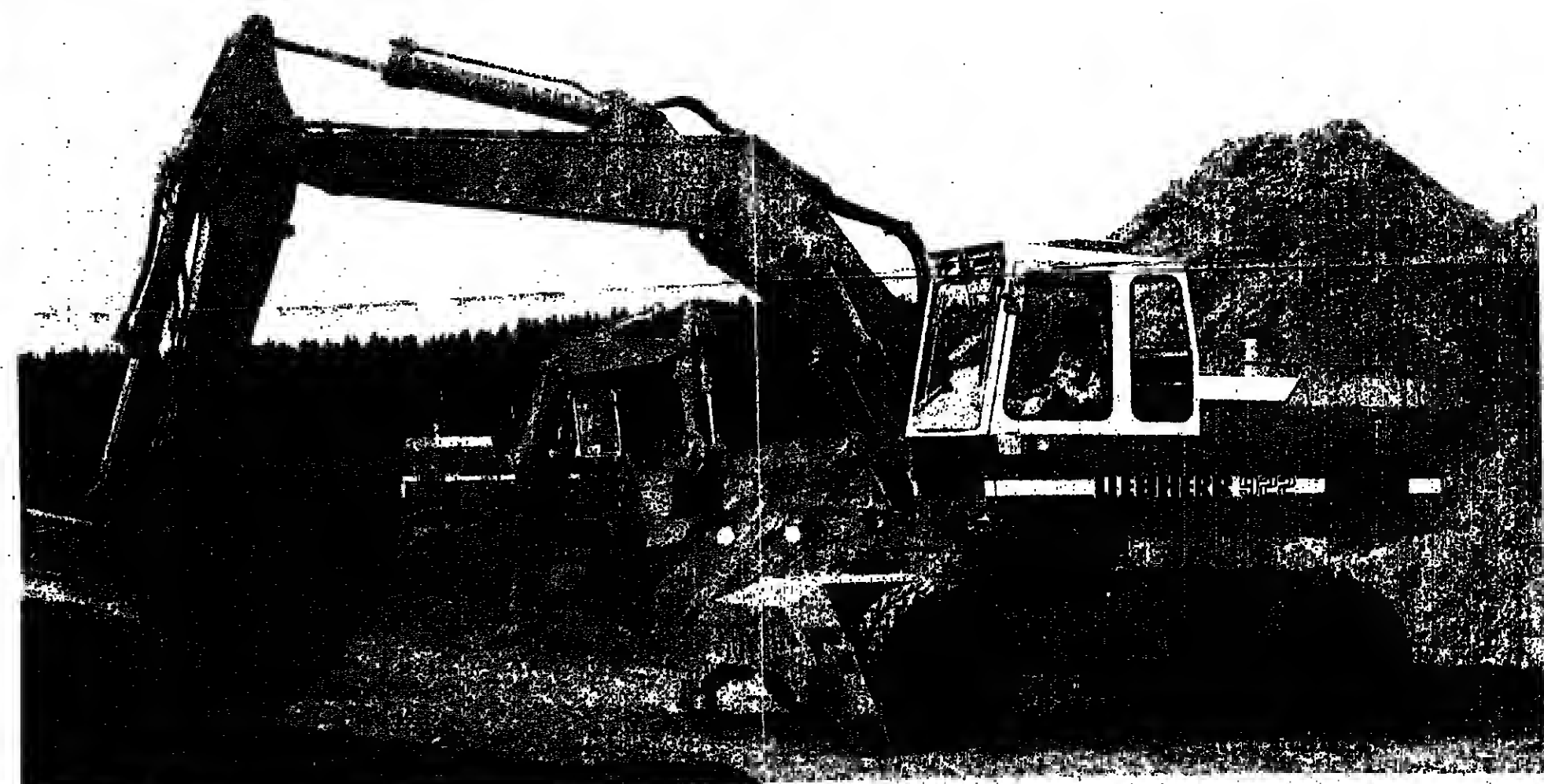
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6 PARTNERS IN PROGRESS

Broad scope for help in development

*GTZ gives technical aid in
educational, agricultural,
infrastructure projects all
over Jordan*

By Star Staff Writer

SINCE 1974 the West German Agency for Technical Co-operation (GTZ) has been providing Jordan University with technical experts whose greatest ambition is to work themselves out of a job.

The GTZ experts are usually assigned to work on specific projects which involve teaching, research and supervision of the installation of special equipment provided by the GTZ. But the experts should also ensure that at a certain point Jordanian staff will be ready to take over their work, and they are responsible for helping to select Jordanian staff for scholarships to complete their Ph.D. work in Germany.

Dr. Friedrich-Franz Helmdach of GTZ told The Star in an interview that the agency now has experts in three faculties at the university. Mr. Hans-George Rabe has been in the Physics Department for two years, working on the setting up of an electronics workshop.

Also in the Physics Department is Dr. George Meyer, who has been involved with the installation of the department's advanced Van de Graaff accelerator. Mr. Witi Dietmen has been working with the Physical Education Department for two years. In addition to his teaching load, he has chosen potential candidates for study in Germany and has been training future teachers in the selection of the correct physical education equipment.

Dr. Helmdach himself has been with the Geology Department since February 1980. He has been continuing a project begun by another GTZ staff member in 1979.

The department needed a specialist for research and teaching in stratigraphy and a geo-physics instructor who could supervise the installation of JD 40,000 worth of equipment for research and teaching.

As well as these long-term specialists the university can also apply for lecturers on a short-term basis, usually one semester.

Technician shortage

One continuing problem for which the GTZ has tried to offer some help is the provision of good technicians. They regularly send technicians to Germany for training periods of two to three months, but unfortunately private industry and the Gulf countries tend to be able to offer higher salaries than the university can afford.

Dr. Helmdach says one solution is to try to choose potentially more "stable" workers. One possibility is to concentrate

on women as they are less likely to leave their families and work outside Jordan.

At present his department is sending a B.Sc. graduate to Germany for approximately two months. She has already worked with an electron microscope in the biology department, and now she will be trained for two weeks by the Leitz company. Then she will spend time at the University of Munster for further training in the use of the microscope.

After three years in Jordan Dr. Helmdach says that, although progress must be seen in the long term, he feels the GTZ university programme is working well. He quotes the example of three students who graduated from the Physics Department in 1980. One went to do his military service, the others left the country and he did not expect to see them again. Now all three have enrolled for the department's masters degree programme. Dr. Helmdach says he is surprised at the impact of the department on the students.

He also quotes the example of a workshop in the Physics Department which was planned and set up by a GTZ expert. Five people were sent to West Germany for up to two years' training. The expert has now gone, and the workshop is going well under its Jordanian staff.

53 projects

The activities of GTZ in Jordan, of course, extend far beyond the university involvement. In fact, the Federal Republic of Germany is Jordan's second most important donor of development aid, having provided more than DM 729 million (JD 101 million) worth from 1950 to 1980. It is now participating in 53 development projects.

The emphasis of the West German involvement is on agricultural and rural development, with the Jordan Valley as the focal area. GTZ is providing a consultant for the Jordan Valley Authority's irrigation department, whose main tasks are determining draft basins, draft planning and support of JVA management; especially through co-ordination, supervision and follow-up of German projects.

GTZ is also providing support for the JVA in its development of a new central machinery workshop and in the development of a pesticides laboratory.

GTZ projects successfully completed in recent years include the provision of garbage disposal vehicles for a programme to rationalise the Amman disposal system, the training of personnel at the King Hussein Medical Centre, the training of staff for the Aqaba Railway Corporation and the provision of experts for the Aqaba port administration.



Top: A West German forestry expert with his Jordanian colleagues; centre: work in the Royal Scientific Society laboratory; and bottom: a German-trained veterinarian with his patient

German-Jordanian team thrives

By Kathy Kakish

Star Staff Writer

UNFAIR FOREIGN competition is putting Jordanian contracting companies out of business, says Mr. Khalaf Haddadin, one of the four co-owners of the Haddadin Engineering Company for Contracting.

In an interview with The Star, Mr. Haddadin said that the foreign companies working in Amman, especially those from East Asian countries, are granted the big project tenders because they offer strikingly low prices. Jordanian contracting companies could never afford to offer such prices, for several reasons. One of them is that foreign companies bring in their cheap labour and provide them with everything they need. Such workers do not need to spend their wages while in Jordan; all the currency is withdrawn into their own country.

As for the Jordanian companies, their local labour and experts from Western countries, need reasonable salaries to support their families here in the country.

Because the private sector is not willing to support Jordanian building firms, several companies have had to close down. "But we do have highly qualified constructors and engineers who have studied at the European universities and have gained valuable experience in construction work from the Gulf states and Saudi Arabia", Mr. Haddadin said.

Such Jordanian builders and engineers are forced to seek jobs outside Jordan as their places are being occupied by the foreigners. Naturally, this has its bad effects. In addition to these people losing contact with their families and their children being brought up in ways not planned by their parents, the country itself loses dedicated and experienced workers.

Although the work of such foreign companies is by all means good, problems do arise, Mr. Had-



View of a school while it was under construction by Haddadinco/Faber & Schnepp

adin said. For example, they must learn how to work with the stone that is part of Jordan's traditional building material. Of course, they pick up the techniques when they come to the country.

To protect Jordanian engineers and contractors, Mr. Haddadin said that the Engineers Association is looking into the matter.

Haddadin Engineering Company for Contracting (Haddadinco) was established by four brothers three years ago. Because of the good reputation it has earned by its work, Haddadinco has been quite busy. Part of its success is due to the Critical Path Method (CPM) it uses in executing its work. Most of the companies follow the Baridiagram plan, which, contrary to the CPM, does not point out the specific details that define the exact needs and the time required to meet them. Haddadinco performs some of its work in co-operation with Faber and Schnepp, a prominent West German construction company. There are several reasons for this.

In addition to its 50 years of experience in the field of construction, Faber and Schnepp also rep-

resents Germany and the German people as a whole. The rapid technical development West Germany has achieved in the short period of time since the Second World War is living proof of the German people's excellence in the quality of their work and how dependable they are. "They are always true to their word as well as to their work," said Mr. Haddadin.

Haddadinco has already accomplished several projects in co-operation with Faber and Schnepp.



Khalaf Haddadin

Three months ago, the two companies handed over a 6,500-square-metre community college for teachers training in Karak, which cost more than JD 650,000. In two weeks' time, they will be handing over a 5,500-square-metre comprehensive school for girls in Aqaba, which cost JD 83,800. They are also working on a 7,000-square-metre comprehensive school in Irbid. The JD 1,181,000 school is expected to be handed over in two months' time.

Besides these projects, Haddadinco has been working on projects on its own. Last year it accomplished a JD 11,200 secondary school in Madaba. The company is now working on a residency area for medical doctors in Aqaba, in a contract that will last for 14 months.



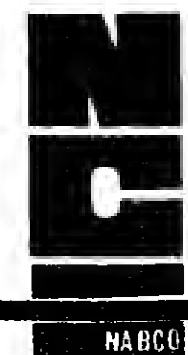
The Irbid school project viewed from across the fields

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King Hussein

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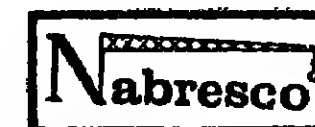
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Two examples

Commercial co-operation in action

Al-Ghanem aims for high quality in construction materials supply

By Star Staff Writer

ASK NAZIH Ghanem, Executive Director of Al-Ghanem Trading and Contracting Company, why his firm does so much business with West German companies, and he'll tell you, "Because we really believe in good quality."

Al-Ghanem is a Jordanian trading company representing suppliers of construction equipment and machinery, and an agent for foreign firms to provide industrial plant. Not all of its clients are German; but Mr. Ghanem says 90 per cent of them are. For not only do the Germans have just about the best machinery in the world; they are also reliable and trustworthy, and it is "quite comfortable to work with them," Mr. Ghanem says with satisfaction.

The list of firms Al-Ghanem represents and the work they have done is in itself impressive; but the contract Mr. Ghanem is proud of is that of Babcock Krauss Maffei Industrieanlagen (BKMI), who are now working as the main contractors in the turnkey construction of the white cement factory in Khalidiya, north Jordan, for the Syrian-Jordanian Company for Industry.

Al-Ghanem was active in the construction contracting business itself at one time, and chalked up a total of 35 projects. After the firm's establishment in May 1970 by the late Mr. Najm Asad Ghanem, it worked in both the contracting and the trading spheres. However, because of the relative slackness in the building business, the company dropped that line after seven years. Their last building job was the construction of an electrical substation at the Queen Alia International Airport, in a civil works subcontract to a French firm.

Other construction contracts Al-Ghanem has performed include the civil works at the Aqaba airport, the first building on the temporary campus of Yarmouk University, a civils contract at the Hasa phosphate mines and a large number of schools for the Ministry of Education.

Strong sales programme

The company has its main office in downtown Amman, but has maintained a showroom in Abdali for the last 10 years, since it started the trading end of its business. The list of firms whose equipment it

Continued on page 19

Mercedes Benz agent lauds close relationship with German firm

By Hamdan Al-Haj
Star Staff Writer

THE HIGH customs duty levied on car imports, which can reach 140 per cent of the vehicle's original cost in some cases, is the main obstacle to improved car sales, says Mr. Raja Gargour. Mr. Gargour is sales and operations manager at T. Gargour & Fils, the general agent for import and sales of Mercedes Benz products in Jordan.

"Obviously, when a car sold at factory is valued at JD 7,000, many customers find it difficult to pay more than JD 10,000 before using it," he said.

Sales of Mercedes Benz cars have nevertheless improved over the years because of the high quality of the vehicle, and excellent marketing and maintenance, he said. Due to the high quality of German vehicles, they have gained tremendous respect all over the Middle East, particularly in Jordan, Mr. Gargour said. Up to 1983, the main foreign market for Mercedes Benz trucks was the Middle East and North Africa.

In spite of the world-wide economic recession, the West German firm's sales have risen by more than DM 6 million (JD 834,000) in 1982, he said.

During the economic boom years, Gargour's truck sales were about 400 units a year, while car sales were about 600 units a year. Now, although truck sales have decreased considerably, they still sell about

30-35 cars a month. "If we get more cars, we will still be able to sell them," he said.

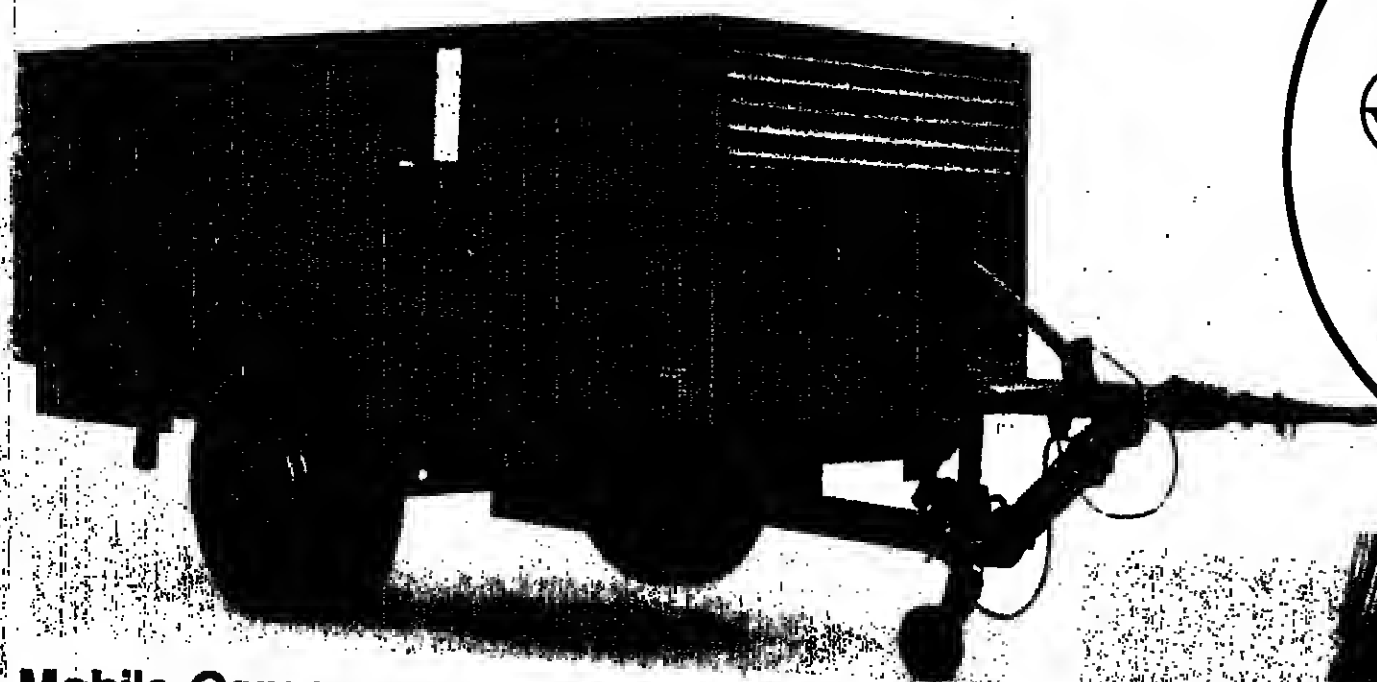
Mr. Gargour said that the major factor behind Mercedes' success in Jordan is the service offered to customers, along with the Jordanian firm's close relationship with German engineers, with whom they exchange ideas to find solutions for problems. A another very important advantage is the availability of spare parts.

There is one problem that faces the agency: that of inauthentic spare parts which are available in the market. These, while less expensive, are of inferior quality to the original ones. Customers must therefore be well-aware and educated, to appreciate the quality of Mercedes products.

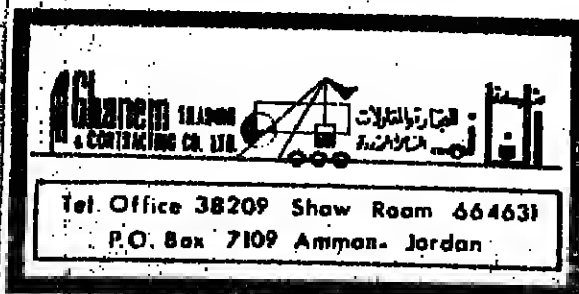
Asked about his company's future plans, Mr. Gargour said that so far the main priority has been to expand the spare parts department and stock a large number to satisfy the local needs. But the new short-term plans now include a brand-new facility of about 12,000 square metres, to take the place of the existing garage. There will be ultra-modern service workshops for cars and trucks, where 100 cars and 50 trucks could be served in a day, Mr. Gargour said.

There will also be a modern body shop, a paint shop, a modern computerised spare parts warehouse, a show room and other facilities. It is hoped that these structures will be ready within two years.

Ahead in quality



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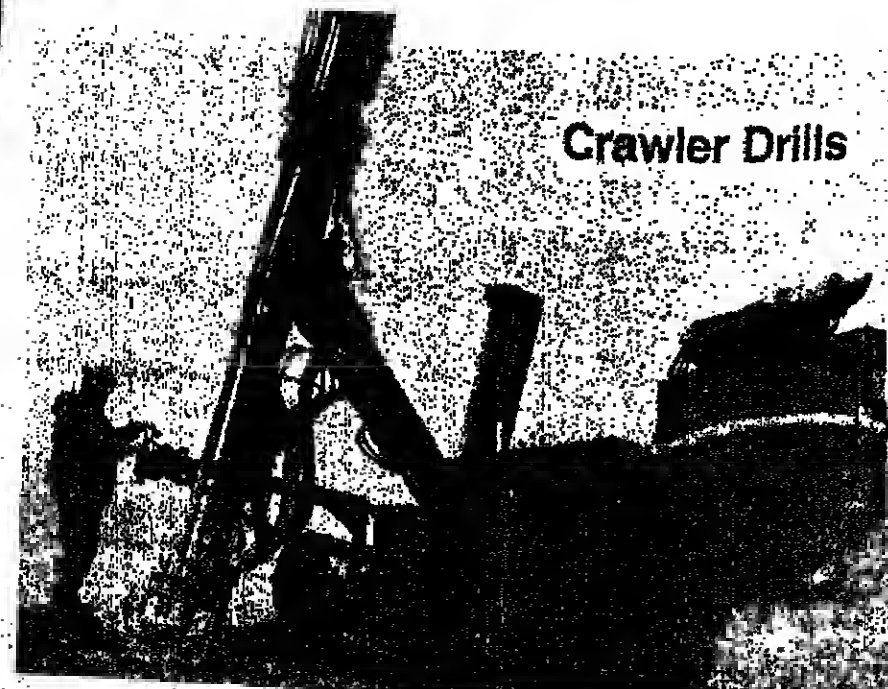
Ahead in quality



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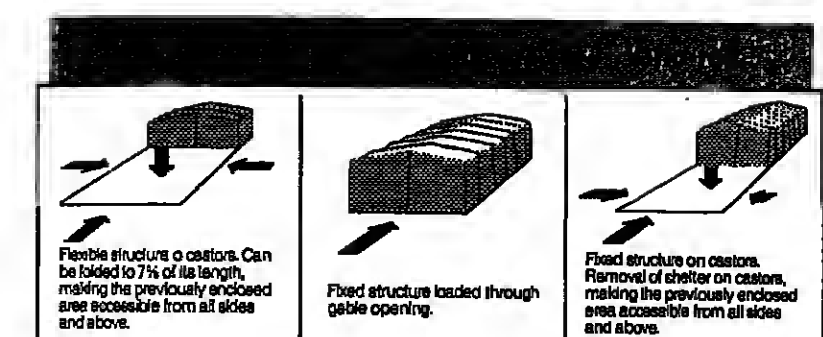


Crawler Drills

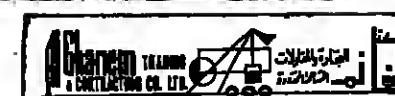


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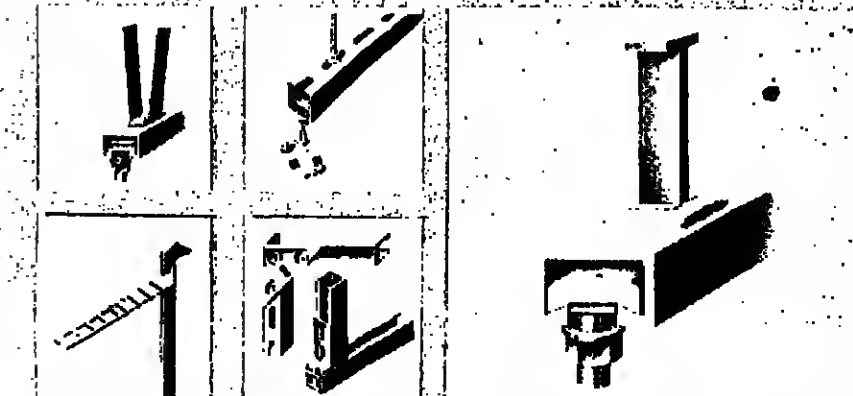


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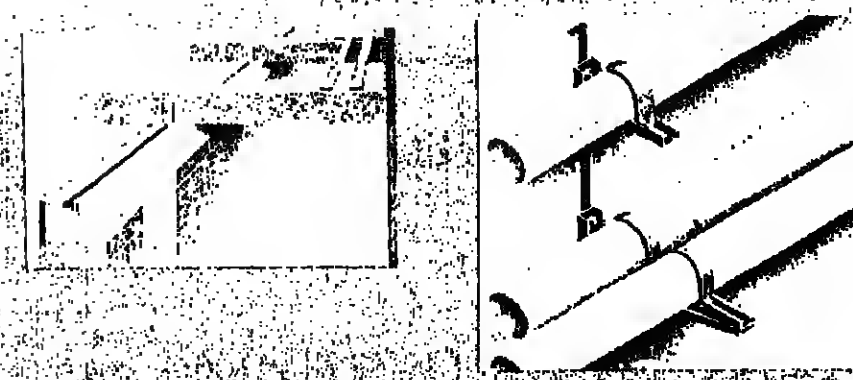


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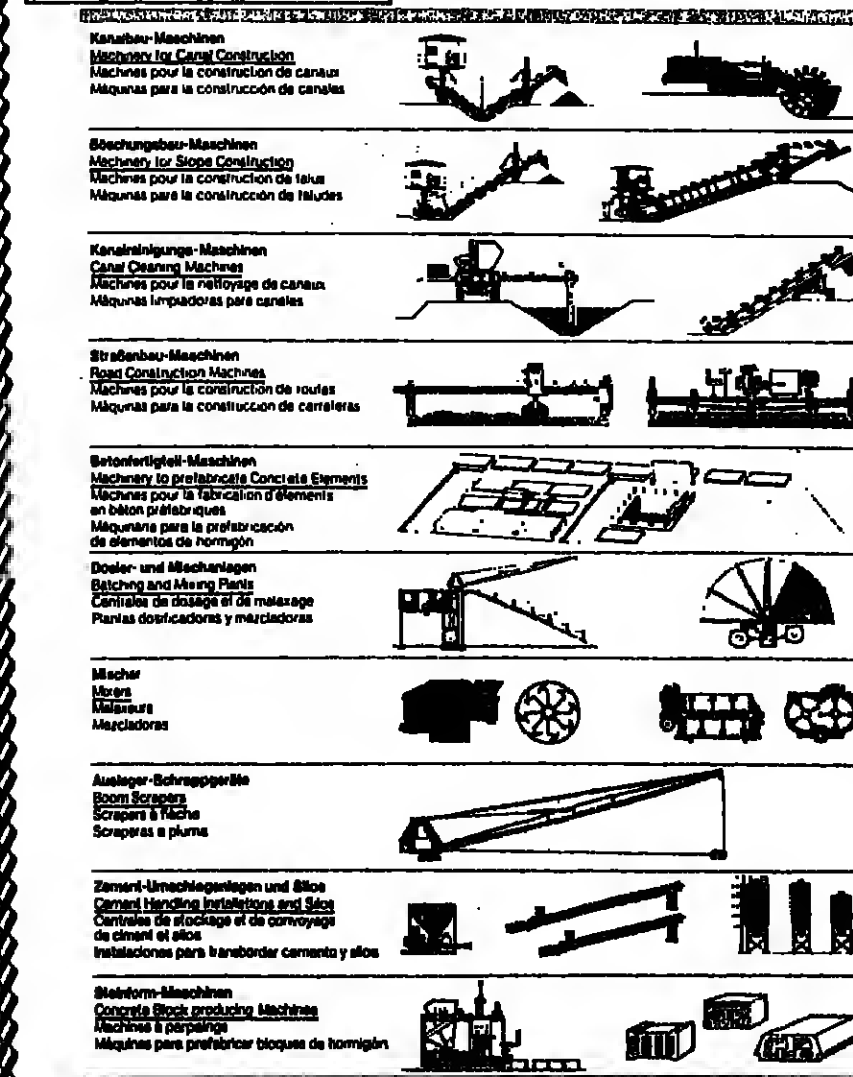


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Foreign residents of West Germany gather in a park ('Scala')

20,000 Jordanians join Germany's expatriate populace

By Star Staff Writer
JORDANIANS working in West Germany number about 20,000, compared to a total foreign population of some 4.63 million, according to officials at the West German embassy in Amman. The figure for Jordanian workers makes them the largest Arab group in the country. It includes doctors, engineers, technicians and manual workers, says Dr. Gunter Mulack, Counsellor at

the embassy. He said the Jordanians are mainly concentrated in the large cities of Munich, Essen, Aachen and Hanover.

Dr. Mulack told The Star that thousands of Jordanian immigrants to West Germany have already acquired citizenship there, and thousands more, who have married natives, still eventually acquire it.

By doing so — by settling down, raising families and becoming "part of Germany", these Jordanians will be joining what has become a massive movement. People of foreign origin (with or without citizenship) now make up 7.5 per cent of West Germany's total population, and the government is now turning to the task of dealing with the social consequences.

An article in a recent issue of "Scala" magazine (No. 4/1983) described Bonn's policy of "integration without assimilation." It said this meant that "foreigners' national characteristics should certainly be retained. In a 'multi-cultural society' one should live together as equal partners." In attempting to smooth the growth of such a society, "Scala" says, the government is trying to learn more about the immigrant population.

But probably more effort is being put into helping the foreigners integrate. One group of 15 projects, involving 108 companies, is aimed in particular at second-generation immigrants. They are known as projects for the "promotion of the education of foreign youth."

By far the biggest nationality group among expatriates in West Germany are the Turks, who comprise one-third of the foreigners. One company — Ruhrkohle AG, the largest West German mining firm — has an 82 per cent Turkish payroll, and similar figures are cited for many other industries. It was the large Tur-

kish population that spurred the current concern for equitable integration and youth education.

Turkish and German social customs and habits are different, which has led to some mutual misunderstanding and spawned a new strain of xenophobia in Germans. And 550,000 foreign children have now grown up "under conditions which do not enable them to attain adequate qualifications for further schooling or job training," says "Scala".

But apart from cultural and social problems, there is a very real economic issue behind the concern over foreign workers in West Germany: There are 2.2 million unemployed in the country, of whom 290,000 are foreigners. The economic contractions of the last 10 years, since the 1973 oil shock, and the latest world recession of 1981-82 have taken the wind out of the country's postwar "economic miracle" and shown that unending growth could not necessarily be assumed.

To some extent, it can be said that West Germany brought its employment difficulties on itself. In the late 1950s and through the 1960s the country was actively encouraging migrant workers, and established a series of recruiting bureaus in such countries as Italy, Spain, Greece, Turkey, Portugal and Yugoslavia. Now a good many of the workers brought into Germany by those means have decided to stay on and raise families.

Another factor in the increasing population is West Germany's constitutionally-mandated and very generous political asylum law, under which foreigners continue to flood into the country at a still-growing rate.

Until all these problems are solved, unemployment will remain high — and West Germany today is not the magnet for job-seekers that it used to be.

Universities attract students

By Khader Mansour
Star Staff Writer

MEDICINE, ENGINEERING and electronic technology — three fields in which Germany excels — are also favourite fields for Jordanian students at West German Institutes. Two hundred Jordanians have acquired scientific and academic PhD degrees from West German universities since 1948, say German embassy officials in Amman.

Eight hundred to 1,000 Jordanian students join West German higher educational institutes at their own expense, and there are at present about 1,400 Jordanian students there. About 10,000 students from Jordan have studied in West Germany to date, and the Bonn government supported 300 of them through scholarships.

The government, together with other German organizations that have links with the Arab world, annually provide 50-60 scholarships. In addition, 15-20 German and Jordanian professors exchange research visits every year.

DAAD, the West German academic exchange service, is planning to hold a scientific research congress in Amman, some time in May 1984, to co-ordinate educational and scientific co-operation between the two countries.

Video comes to the Jordanian countryside

Naumann Foundation works with JCO to educate rural Jordanians through audio-visual travelling shows

By Kathy Kakish
Star Staff Writer

THE PEOPLE of Jordan's southern rural regions will soon join the video age, when they start viewing programmes that will be brought to them by a mobile van equipped with television and video.

The Friedrich Naumann Foundation (FNF) of West Germany is planning to begin bringing development, agricultural and other educational shows to rural Jordanians using the equipment, and showing films it has produced specially for the purpose.

FNF representative in Jordan Walter Rudel told The Star, "Video films are more interesting and they reach out to the people more effectively than lectures and booklets... It is a better approach because things can be demonstrated and new procedures can be shown."

FNF is a private, non-profit organization that is linked to the liberal Free Democratic Party in West Germany. It aims to follow the perspectives and purposes of that party. In addition to its activities in Germany — which include organizing seminars, conferences and workshops to focus on topics such as politics, education and foreign policy — the foundation's main contributions are made through providing development aid abroad.

'Comprehensive' development
It concentrates on providing mass media facilities and practical training for the 30 countries where it is supporting projects.

FNF seeks a "comprehensive" development, Mr. Rudel said — that is, development that occurs not only on the technical and industrial level, but on the social level as well, affecting the way of thinking. "For all technical developments, there should be educational services in development accompanying it."

Jordan's Information Ministry last year invited FNF to put its principles into action in rural Jordan. But in line with a policy of co-operating with local institutions in its projects, the foundation linked with the Jordan Co-operative Organization (JCO) before going into the field.

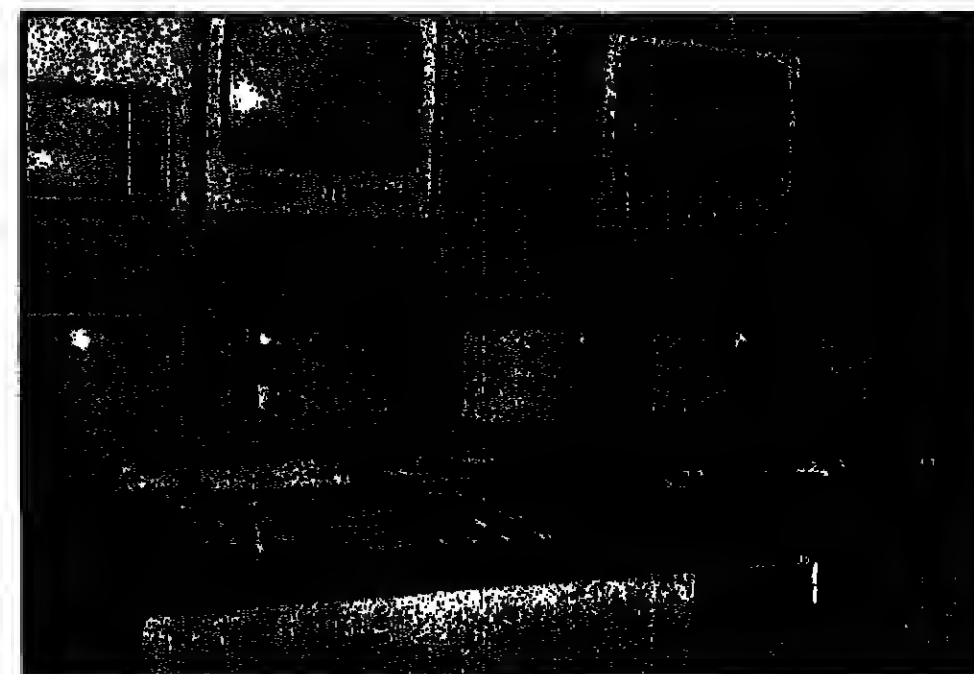
FNF takes local partners in its enterprises in order that they may get training and experience in the use of the equipment provided, and carry on FNF's work later. "We hand over all projects to our partners when we feel that they can manage on their own," Mr. Rudel said. It is essential to have people fully committed to such projects for development to flourish, he said.

The FNF-JCO project is known as the Co-operative Development Support Communication (CDS) Programme. It is intended to enhance overall rural development by distributing video films and slides on appropriate subjects. Crews will be trained in media production and in organizing workshops and seminars for rural development.

Coping with life

The main concentration in the films will be on agricultural topics. But they will also deal with housing and saving, consumer facilities and health care — providing knowledge and awareness that rural people need to cope with life in modern Jordan. The agricultural video programmes will cover many different subjects, such as land cultivation, irrigation, the use of fertilisers and pesticides, dry land farming and agricultural machinery. FNF says it is ready to help put together other kinds of programmes when needed.

This is how it is done: After a topic is chosen, crew members are sent out to do research and gather the necessary data for the treatment of that topic. After this groundwork has been laid, filming starts, and then the studio takes over. It organizes



The Naumann Foundation's dubbing and editing studio in Amman

the data, edits the tapes and puts on the finishing touches. The final product is produced on DM 500,000 (about JD 70,000) worth of modern equipment at the studio.

As soon as one of the films is ready to be shown, one of the project's three minibuses, which are equipped with video screens and loudspeakers, will drive through a neighbourhood to announce the time and place of upcoming showings.

More than 300 people can view a show simultaneously. Men could gather at the rear of the van and women and children on its sides, all of them watching the same show.

Entertainment and discussion

To stimulate interest and response, entertainment items are included. To foster the desired feedback, a discussion led by a speaker will be held after each show so that the farmers can have the chance to ask questions and discuss the problems they face in relation to the film's topic.

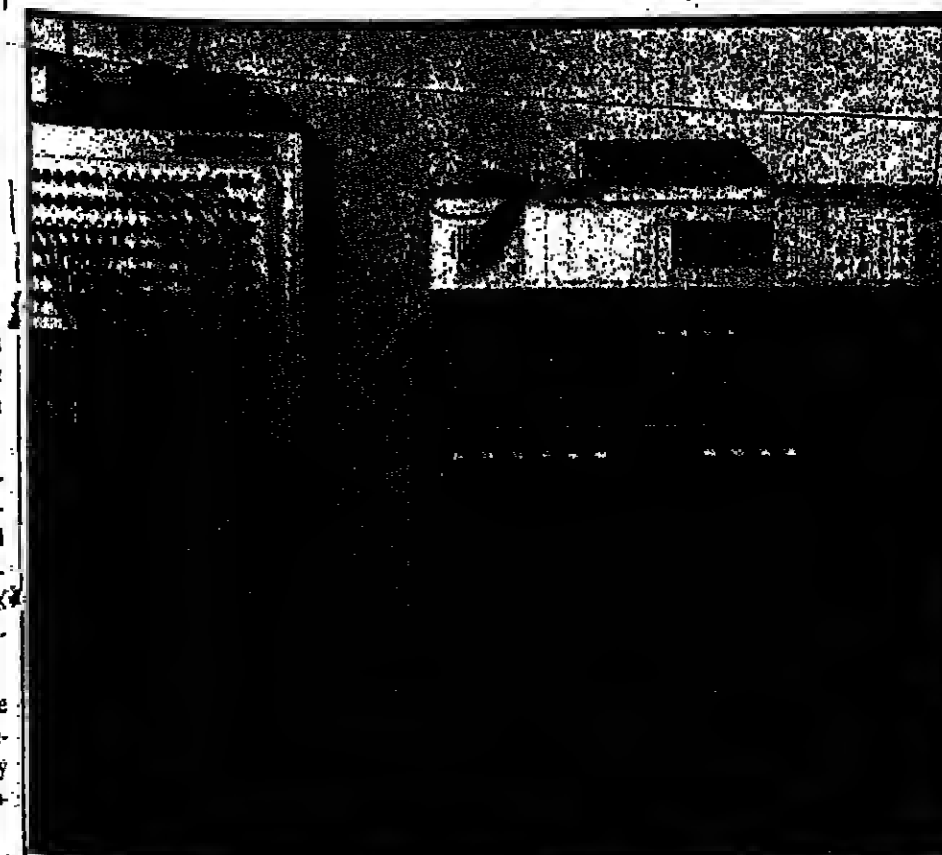
Copies of the video tapes and other materials can also be distributed to organizations and individuals upon request, Mr. Rudel said.

FNF is now working on the production of its first two films. One of them is about

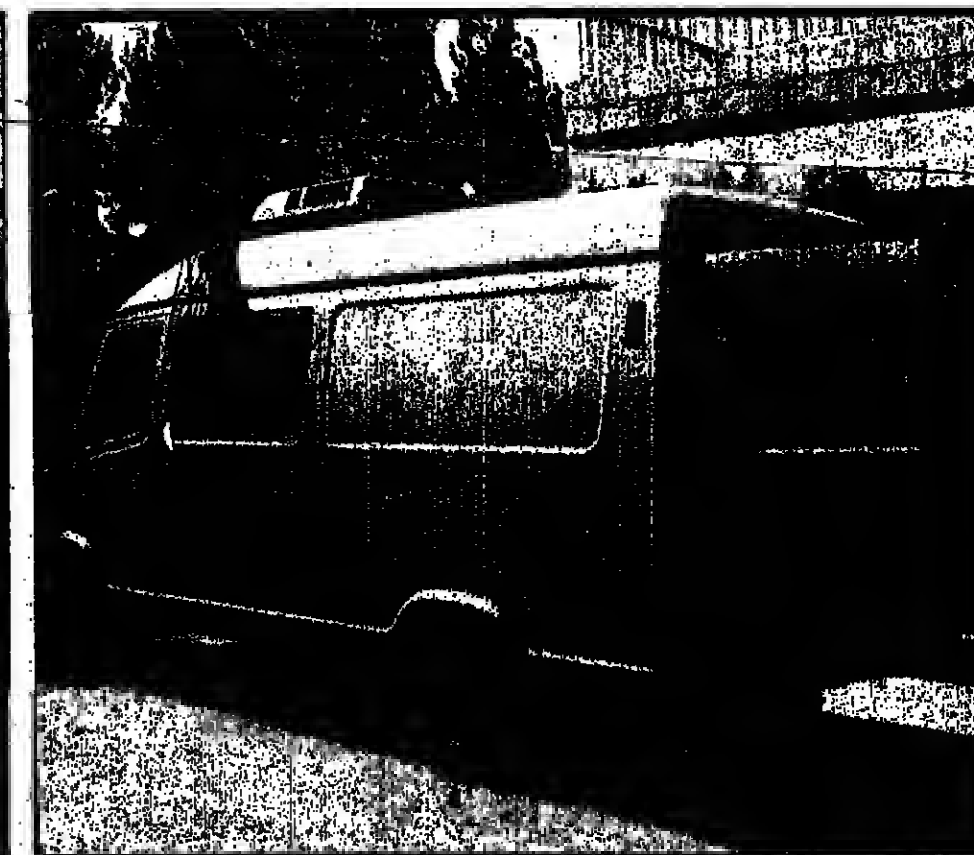


Mr. Walter Rudel

the JCO agricultural machinery station in Madaba, to inform farmers of the services that are available there. The second one deals with seed recleaning and soil preparation. When these shows are ready, Jordan's country folk will be set for their first experience of video in the field — literally.



Mixing and control equipment for preparing the educational programmes



One of the project's loudspeaker and video-equipped vans

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For the traveller...

Germany, perhaps more than any other country, is a land of visual contrasts — between the sleek efficiency of a concrete-and-steel modern technological state and the sedate beauty of the historical land that has been the home of some of the greatest cultural activity of all the centuries. On these pages Star Staff Writer Lella G. Deeb, recently returned from a visit to Germany, looks at some aspects of what visitors can expect to see

The vast, modern structures walls are lined with endless check-in counters and halls filled with airline staff mostly in blue and white uniforms, interspersed with dark or olive American army dress. People are walking in all directions at once. This again conveys feelings that will disappear a little later. One feels slightly confused and lost among those hordes of travellers of every conceivable shape, size, colour and nationality. But once you are booked in, your luggage safely committed to the giant computer, you begin to get your bearings.

The Star had a special treat in being invited to the airport VIP lounge. Comfort and quiet prevail there, and one's equilibrium is restored. You venture out again, rested and calm, able to take in all that this wonderful place can offer. This reporter managed to find a comfortable, yet elegant pair of Italian shoes in one of the shops there. And the assistant knew all about the Value Added Tax forms, filled them out correctly, and later on, the money was refunded as promptly as possible.

Talking about VAT, the airport customs officials were very helpful, checking purchases and stamping documents, all except those belonging to the items on a traveller's back, which were later stamped in Auman. Politeness and efficiency were there all through. This is true for both arriving and departing passengers. But upon arrival, the impression was definitely of efficient despatch of thousands of passengers coming in or transiting.

But it is really upon arrival that one sees all the wonders of the shop displays, the signs pointing to the entertainment centres, the mile upon mile of moving sidewalks, and those little electric cars that look like such fun being driven along by airport staff. But it is not enough to see the sights it is also important to learn the facts and figures about the place.

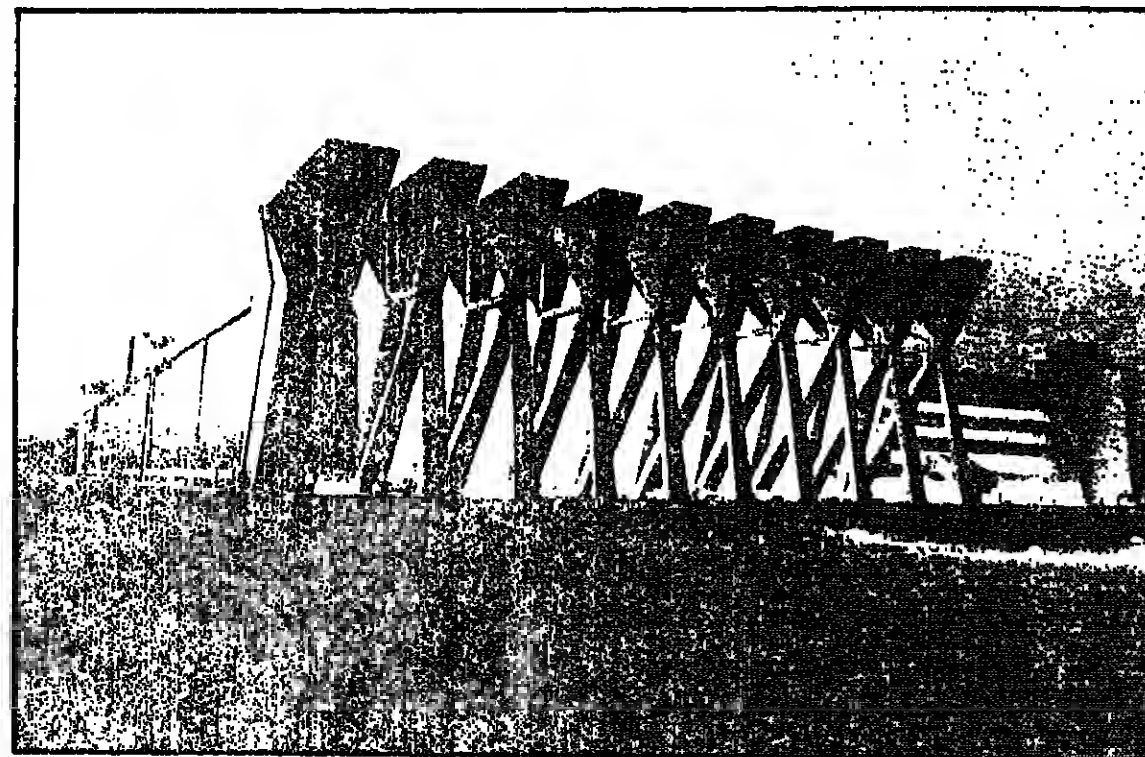
Frankfurt Airport is Europe's second largest airport. It handles the third largest number of passengers, the second largest volume of freight and the most airmail of any airport in the continent.

Even the history of this impressive airport is colourful. It was established in 1924, and in May 1936 the first lights of the airstrip "Grat Zeppelin" and the "Hindenburg" took off from here. In July of the same year Lufthansa, the German national airline, started its flight operations there. During the First World War, it was used as a combat airport, and was almost completely bombed out.

On 1 March 1955, the first Lufthansa plane after the Second World War landed at Frankfurt. The first scheduled civil jet airplane, a Comet 4 of OAC, landed there in 1958, and then left to Tokyo. The first Boeing 707 of Lufthansa arrived in 1960. Thereafter, the airport rapidly grew in its volume of traffic and outgrew its capacity.

The Star toured Frankfurt Airport through the kind arrangement made by Lufthansa's Public Relations Manager, Dr. Gerhard Wolfram. The tour was very ably aided thoroughly conducted by the airport press officer, Mr. Wolfgang Schwalm, whose detailed explanation made possible this article.

Mr. Schwalm said that the airport, whose capacity is 30 million passengers a year, had 17,990,419 passengers in 1982, in addition to 36,871 tonnes of cargo and 97,893 tonnes of airmail. A total of 32,000



Frankfurt Airport: Imposing on the outside, but comfortable within



Relax amid the extensive shopping area on couches built for comfort

600 movements

About 600 aircraft movements, take-offs and landings take place every day, of which over 250 are Lufthansa operations. This airport is Lufthansa's base, the hub of its 400,000-kilometre worldwide route, at which it handles more than half the freight and a third of the airmail passing through it. Its aircraft arrive and depart on an average of once every six minutes. And from the busy Lufthansa control centre, its dispatchers can maintain direct short-wave radio contact with aircraft anywhere in the world. At the same time there is a radio link between cockpit and maintenance base.

Lufthansa's maintenance and overhaul facilities centred in the giant "Jumbo Hangar" and the unique

"Butterfly Hangar", named after its butterfly shape, built on a special hanging roof design resting on two pylons only, employ 1,800 engineers, aircraft mechanics and craftsmen who work 24 hours a day to keep Lufthansa's fleet of Boeing 737s, 727s, 707s, and 747s, the DC-10s and the Airbus A300 in top shape. There is space for six jumbos, or 13 707s — Lufthansa's as well as other craft belonging to companies who have maintenance agreements with Lufthansa.

Lufthansa freight space, which can hold a volume equivalent to 6,200 Volkswagen cars, handles about 700 tons of freight per day, most of it in transit. Handling of foreign airlines is done by the airport company itself in general, but Lufthansa has 5 per cent of that volume.

Out of the total airport area of 17 square kilometres, the apron area is 146 hectares, while the taxiway area is 90 hectares. There are 92 parking positions for aircraft, 36 of which are on the terminal, with ramps allowing passengers to embark and disembark

directly. Forty are on the apron, to which buses have to be used, in addition to 16 others on the cargo ramp area. The flights are divided into areas, scheduled international and domestic flights leaving from Area A and B, while gates for charter flights are in area C.

The runways of the airport were built and extended gradually, said Mr. Schwalm. "In the 1950s, the planners did not know that it is not possible to have parallel take-off and landing runways 520 metres apart." The new safety regulations call for 1,300 metres. There are now two runways 4,000 metres long. One is 60 metres wide and the other 40, plus shoulders of a width of 7.5 metres. A third runway, 18 West, was started in October 1981 in order to increase capacity and solve traffic problems for the next 20 years.

Asked about public reaction to the airport's position and expansion, Mr. Schwalm said some protestors had tried to hinder workers. There were various arguments against the work. Ecologists said that in a region of such

high population density, the population needed every tree which was being cut down for oxygen production. The airport authorities promised to plant new trees on 200 hectares out of the 300 used, which will produce the same volume of forest in 20 years.

Groups protested against noise pollution, but the airport has had a noise monitoring system since 1964, and formed the Aircraft Noise Abatement Commission in 1966. They also promised to spend millions of marks on noise isolation by installing double glass windows in the homes affected, if the noise increased.

Air traffic produces a tiny volume of air pollution, Mr. Schwalm said. Jet fuel is not so dangerous as car exhaust fumes, and the new engines do not produce black smoke, so the argument against air pollution fell through. The highest courts in Germany decided for the legality of the expansion planning. Thirty per cent of the population of Wulldorf, a residential area nearby, earn their money from the airport, and therefore benefit from any expansion.

Private firm
Flughafen Frankfurt Main AG, the company which owns the airport, is a stock company organized like any private company. Its shares belong to the city of Frankfurt, the State of Hessen and the government of the Federal Republic of Germany. The company owns all the fields and buildings, makes investments and construction and rents to clients. The philosophy of the company, continued Mr. Schwalm, is that the airport must be able to carry itself without use of public money for its management. It must try to work without a deficit, and if possible, to make "a little profit for future investment."

This "city" has 102 shops and vending stalls. The duty free shops have special sales on different items every week, which make them of very good value. There are supermarkets, boutiques, leatherware shops, souvenir shops and even sex shops. There are one discotheque and 26 different food counters and restaurants, catering to every price range and gastronomic taste, including Italian, Chinese and a first-class restaurant, in addition to a restaurant specializing in Frankfurt food.

Three cinemas show the most recent films — one of them exclusively English — to which flock many of Frankfurt's expatriate population for entertainment. There is a fully-equipped clinic and a chapel for every religion in the Transit II Area. The Sheraton Hotels directly connected to the terminal building and has 1,000 beds. But since it is always fully booked, it is now being expanded. The nearest metro station is the Steigeburger Airport Hotel, belonging to one of the oldest and most elegant German hotel chains. A middle-priced hotel is now being built by the French firm Novotel.

"No other airport in the world offers such a variety of services," boasted Mr. Schwalm. Situated on the autobahn crossing of the Amsterdam — Cologne — Frankfurt — Munich — Austria and the Scandinavian — Hamburg — Frankfurt — Switzerland routes, it has direct railway connections with Frankfurt and Wiesbaden, and a visitors' deck receiving about 4,000 persons a day, and a permanent aircraft exhibition. All this necessitates having a special airport police station. As in any normal city, the variety of people create a variety of problems requiring police handling.

The new terminal, completed and inaugurated in 1972, was drawn up as a central facility according to the principle of "everything under one roof." Geographically in a central position for

Continued on page 15
6 October 1983

Well worth a visit or two

IF YOU are a nature lover, or a modern shopper, or a history nut; a gambler, gourmet, or a patient in search of medical treatment; a businessman out to get contracts, or a journalist in search of a story, you will most certainly find what you are looking for somewhere in West Germany.

The Rhine Valley provides scenic wonders as well as history, spas provide cures as well as rest, and casinos provide art shows as well as gambling. Ancient castles have been turned into luxury hotels, while historic cities such as Aschen, with all the implications of the Holy Roman Emperor Charlemagne's residence there — provide some of the most elegant shopping in the world. In this city, one can also find the best medical treatment, spa hotels, and the "meeting place of three countries," a town of Germany from which you can literally look into Belgium and Holland.

The spas of Wiesbaden and Baden-Baden are too well-known to describe, but they may not appeal to the younger generation of travellers. Full of history too, they are chock full of ancient humanity trying to cling on to life. But this takes a lot of money, which both those cities seem to swallow up pretty fast.

Less expensive, and much more romantic, is the famous university city of Heidelberg and its environs. Lovely forests, rivers and castles surround the town, cradling it in a cocoon of green trees and golden brown stones of intact, semi-ruined and ruined castles. The warmth of the city is reflected in the intellectual aspect of the people, be they locals or foreign students and visitors.

Wherever you go in Germany, the wine is superb. It takes some time to learn the difference between the varieties of grape and the processing, but eventually one can find one's favourite wine.

To me, a miracle of reconstruction took place in Frankfurt, which is not my favourite city by any means. The difference between my first visit in 1960 and my last in 1983 is vast, by in spite of the modernization of the place, I can't say there has been an improvement. I prefer mellow ruins (even though this may sound cruel) to steel and glass towers.

Airport: Technology in action

Continued from page 14

connecting flights. It is the fastest-transfer intercontinental airport. "You can book connecting flights 45 minutes after arrival, because we can guarantee that baggage is transported to connecting flights within the shortest time," Mr. Schwalm explained. "This is possible only with the help of the computerized baggage transfer system."

The complicated system is based on a central computer with 100 junction points, with light sensors which produce silver lights telling exactly where each piece of baggage is at any point of time. Ten thousand individual plastic pellets automatically transport each piece of luggage to the correct flight and gate, by printing flight container and gate numbers into the computer. A warning impulse appears within a thousandth of a second and sends the piece on its way. "Human error excluded," the mistakes this system makes are two in a million. A lost piece can be located immediately through the computer.

Authorities allow 15 minutes each for unloading luggage from a flight,

transferring it through the system and loading it onto the connecting flight. This system cost DM 1.35 million, including a control centre with a map of the whole system, control lamps to show the points of breakdown and a radio call system for repairs.

All of this grandeur and capacity can still be extended some more, said Mr. Schwalm. But in spite of the airport's efficiency, some Lufthansa officials told The Star, it still took the employees six whole months to learn to operate it properly.

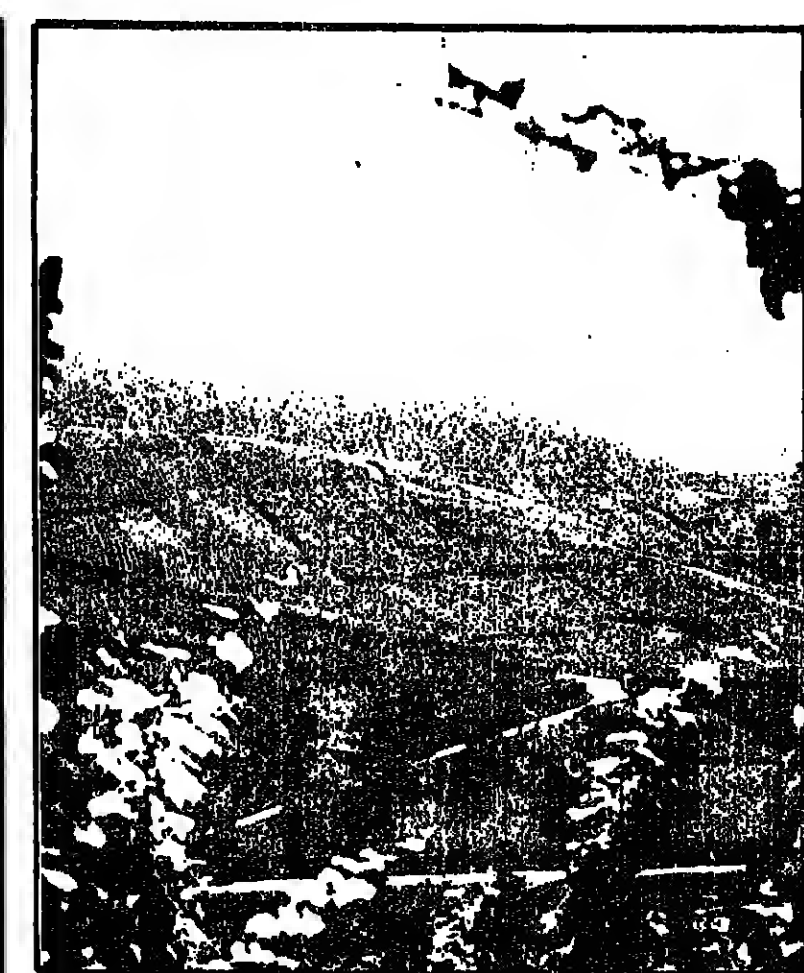
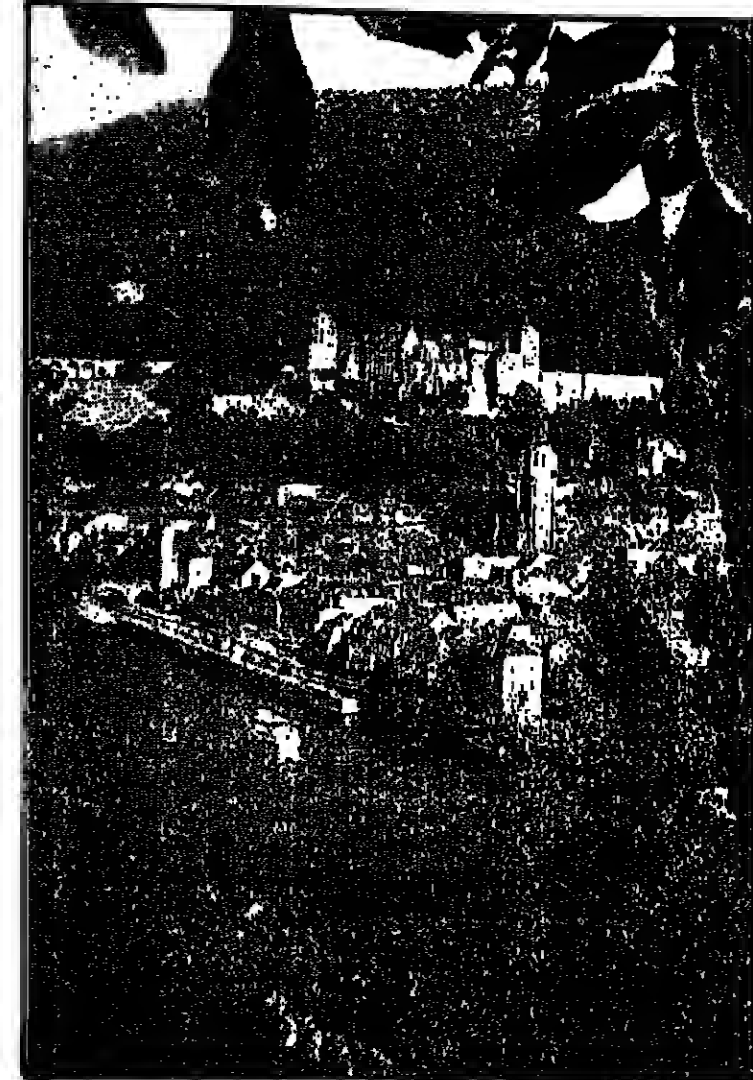
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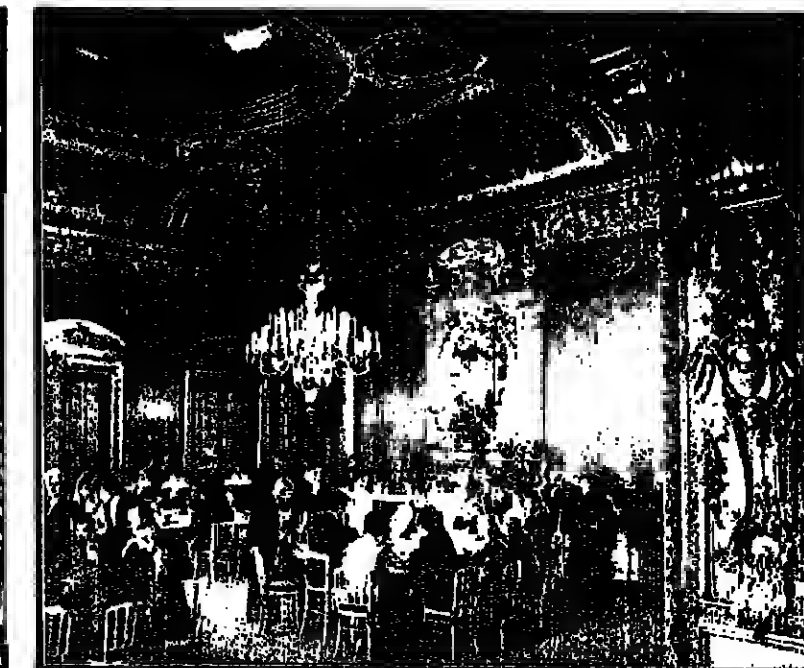


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6 October 1983



Clockwise from top left: The riverside city of Heidelberg; wine country near Baden-Baden; high-class casino; a stroll by the river



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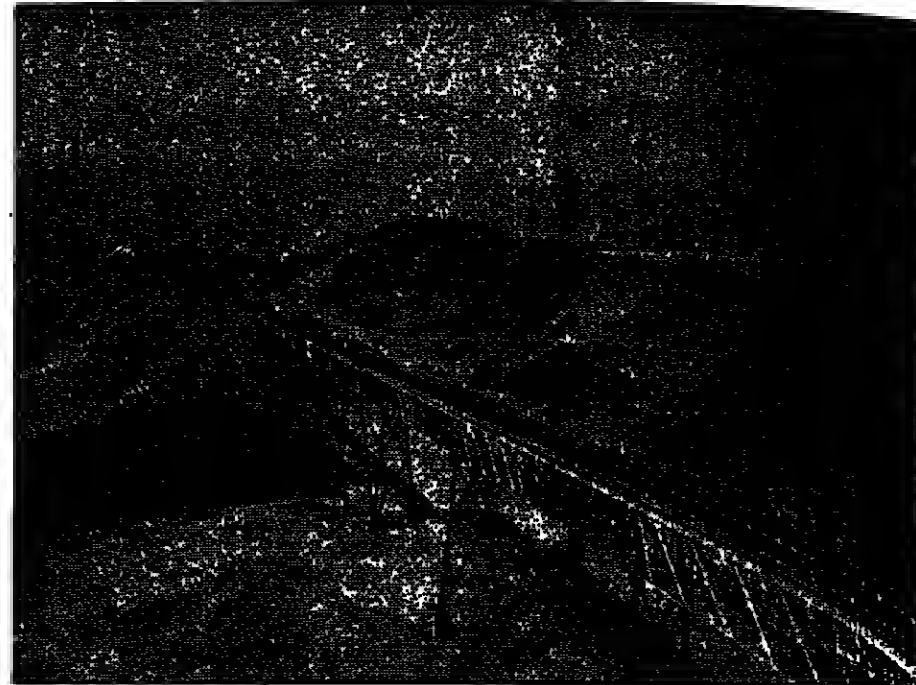


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Train of the Aqaba Railway Corporation, which has received extensive financial aid from West Germany in the last 20 years



Waste conveyor belt of the Jordan Fertiliser Industry Company, built with West German aid and partly by German firms

Trade and aid keep two countries close

West Germany ranks high in both categories for Jordan

By Steven Ross
Star Staff Writer

WEST GERMANY is Jordan's third most important trading partner, ranking behind the United States and Saudi Arabia. Central Bank of Jordan figures for 1982 show imports from Saudi Arabia in that year as JD 233.4 million, from the US JD 144.3 million and from West Germany JD 104.6.

Figures available for last year show that West German direct investments in Jordan during 1982 amounted to DM 1.6 million (JD 222,000). But perhaps the most striking figures regarding Jordanian-West German trade are those for vehicle imports: JD 50 million worth of cars imported into Jordan from West Germany in 1982. This compares to only JD 5 million worth from Japan, and JD 4 million worth from Austria. For public transport vehicles, West Germany's share was JD 3.3 million, and that of Japan JD 1.8 million.

West German embassy officials, giving these statistics to The Star, said it was obvious where all the car imports were coming from — considering the number of Mercedes Benz vehicles one sees on the streets of Jordanian cities and towns. One particular model, the Mercedes 200, is sold almost exclusively in Jordan. They said it was next to impossible to get one in Germany.

West Germany experienced a boom in trade with the Arab World two years ago, recording an increase of more than 22 per cent. This would have largely accounted for the drop in 1983, when trade has dropped again by 30 per cent. Trade was to some extent returning to the older, more natural levels, but the world recession and the drop in oil income of many Arab countries were also factors.

The above figures, seen in the context of West Germany's world trade tables, or even its regional activity, show that Jordan is not among its largest partners. Jordanian exports to West Germany are also negligible. But as regards another aspect of financial relations — that of economic assistance — Jordan is "focal", the officials said.

In per capita terms, Jordan is the second largest recipient of West German



View from the beach of Aqaba port, another site of German-financed development (GTZ photos)

development assistance. Starting from an economic and technical aid agreement signed in 1960, Bonn has extended a total of DM 695.3 million (JD 96.6 million) in direct government-to-government financial aid.

Guidelines for this assistance have generally included projects that promote agricultural development, better use of natural resources and vocational training. Among the largest projects that Germany has supported are the extension of the Aqaba Railway Corporation's line for phosphate exports, and the development of Aqaba port.

Specific extensions of aid (both loans and grants), along with the projects for which they were intended, have included: DM 15.12 million (JD 2.1 million) in 1962 for Aqaba port development; DM 4.5 million (JD 625,000) in 1964 for industrial projects; DM 70.75 million (JD 9.8 million) in 1965 for Aqaba port; DM 15 million (JD 2 million) in 1967-68 to assist Palestinian refugees (paid in five tranches from 1967-71); DM 41.3 million (JD 5.7 million) in 1967 for Aqaba port; DM 74 million (JD 10.2 million) in 1968 for the

tion, the Agricultural Credit Corporation and the Cities and Villages Development Bank. A loan of DM 30 million (JD 4.17 million) to the IDB in 1979 was meant for the support of the Sahab Industrial Estate project.

Other projects which West Germany has supported financially include stages 1 & 2 of the Jordan Valley development programme (DM 115 million — JD 15.9 million); the Zerqa-Rusafa water and sewerage project (DM 30 million — JD 4.17 million); and the erosion control project in the Zarqa River catchment (DM 8 million — JD 1.11 million).

In addition, West German aid flows to Jordan through several multilateral bodies of which it is a major contributor. They include the World Bank, the UN Development Programme, the European Economic Community and the UN Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees (UNRWA). Tens of thousands of tonnes of West German wheat have been sent to Jordan as direct food aid.

Besides the governmental assistance, many private German organizations provide assistance to Jordan, although it is more of a humanitarian than a financial type of aid. The Roman Catholic organization Misericordia, the Rosary Sisters and the Lutheran World Federation all fall into this category. Two groups linked with West German political parties are active in the social field — the Konrad Adenauer Foundation of Chancellor Kohl's Christian Democratic Union party, and the Friedrich Naumann Foundation close to the Liberal Party.

Many West German firms have participated in implementing Jordanian development projects. Major ones include the Aqaba port development, the Fuhais plant of the Jordan Cement Factories Company and the Jordan Fertiliser Industry Company plant in Aqaba.

Among the other major projects still under way are the white cement plant of the Syrian-Jordanian Company for Industry, the Azraq poultry project, the national transport study and telecommunications development. German firms are performing, or helping to perform all these projects.

A circle of love stands in Marka

Schneller School carries on with founder's 123-year-old dream

By Kathy Kaklsh
Star Staff Writer

DURING RECESS, 15 frisky and well-dressed children gathered round the man whom they called "Ra'is" (director), pushing each other to shake his hand and receive an affectionate kiss on the cheek. A five-year-old boy turned away dissatisfied because his small size hindered him from getting what he wanted. The elderly "Ra'is" called him back and gave him a peck on the cheek, and the little boy happily skipped away.

This life at the German-supported Theodor Schneller School at Marka, The Ra'is — Director Wolfgang Hinker — took some of his time out to tell The Star about the school.

More than 165 boys, who are either orphans or from poor and broken homes throughout Jordan, live at the school. Then receive their elementary and preparatory education in exchange for very small fees. Issa Bajjali, the grade school principal, told The Star that the curriculum taught by the 11 full-time teachers and five part-timers, three of whom are women, is the same as that appointed by the Ministry of Education. The only difference between this school and other public schools is that here, English is taught starting from the first grade rather than the fifth grade as in public schools.

Later on, these boys become apprentices at one of the three vocational workshops at the school. There are now over 65 apprentices at the metalwork, car repair and carpentry workshops.

After spending the first year of apprenticeship in basic training and theoretical lessons, apprentices are then qualified to attend the workshops where they receive "on-the-job" training lasting for two more years, under the supervision of qualified trainers. These trainers are given the opportunity from time to time to update their knowledge in their fields from German institutes.

Satisfied customers

Mr. Kandeh, the car repair workshop master, said that the "on-the-job" training has proven to be a better way for the teaching of apprentices. "The boys have to deal with the usual car repair problems which is better than having them work on a model," he said.

Customers from Amman have been quite satisfied with the iron window and fencing rails, and other electric-welding work manufactured at the metal workshops as well as with the wooden closets, beds, chairs and shelves made by the carpentry apprentices. Several car owners bring their cars to the workshop. Mr. Hinker said that customers are charged at very reasonable prices.

Besides vocational training, the school has recently begun to offer scholarships for the promising academic students to follow the academic stream, and sit for their Tawjihi exams. These boys attend the nearby public secondary schools, while continuing to board at Schneller.

The several buildings of the school are located on some 66 hectares of land north-east of Amman. Part of the area which is not built over is used for fruit and vegetable farming, which helps to cut down on grocery expenses. The big flower garden produces most of the colourful carnations found in Amman's flower shops. The rest of the land is too rocky to be cultivated, although they are the site of activities every year on Arbor Day. The boys planted over 500 trees last year.

The buildings are connected by a long circular road that passes through the whole school grounds. All can be seen from the high church steeple in the centre. In addition to the dormitory, the school and the several workshops, there are houses for some of the 80 faculty members, huge playgrounds, the school's main offices and the kitchen and the laundry rooms.

At the dormitory, the boys are distributed into six "families" for the schoolboys and three families for the apprentices. A typical family consists of around 25 schoolboys with a family counsellor and a European volunteer.

Each family's spacious apartment includes a dining room, bedrooms, washrooms and a club room that has a television set. The family counsellor has his own room, just inside the entrance of the apartment.

Boys in the last two years of the preparatory classes (13-15 years old) are distributed among the other families to act as "big brothers" to the younger boys. "But being boys, it doesn't always work that way," said Mr. Hinker laughing. Nevertheless, all the boys are tucked in every night with a fatherly kiss by their "Ra'is".

The church itself has a history of its own. The bells in the church steeple, the old wooden pews and the colourful stained-glass windows, as well as the cross and the partly damaged painting of the Assumption, all originally come from the church at the first Schneller School at Jerusalem, which was known as the Syrian Orphanage.

Converted missionary

The history of the Schneller School goes back to Jerusalem in 1860, when the founder Johann Ludwig Schneller "had a dream". This elementary school teacher came to the Holy Land as a missionary to find that what was needed more desperately was an orphanage for the great number of homeless refugee orphans.

He picked up nine orphans from Seida and took them to his house in the hills surrounding Jerusalem. Through his strong will and hard work, his dream continued to build until it reached there was a huge compound with 100 of hectares of farmland. The many training sections and workshops produced baskets, pottery, shoes and whatever was needed for commercial purposes. The Syrian Orphanage remained functioning during the two world wars, only to be taken over by the Israeli authorities in 1948.

Because of the great number of the poor and homeless refugees at that time, the Johann Ludwig Schneller School was established in the Bekka Valley in Lebanon in the early 1950s. A few years later, the Theodor Schneller School was established in Jordan, after one of Johann's two sons.

These two schools have continued the tradition of the Syrian Orphanage of Jerusalem by working for and with orphans and refugees.

It takes around JD 710 a year to cover all the expenses for each boy at the school. In addition there are the salaries of the 80 co-workers in all departments. The Schneller School depends heavily on funds and donations, which have mostly come from Germany, to meet these costs. "Unfortunately, cuts in our budget are due and will be brought into force starting this year," said Mr. Hinker. "Here in Jordan, since 1980, there has existed a small but very intensive circle of friends of our work whose contributions and idealism encourage us very much," he added.

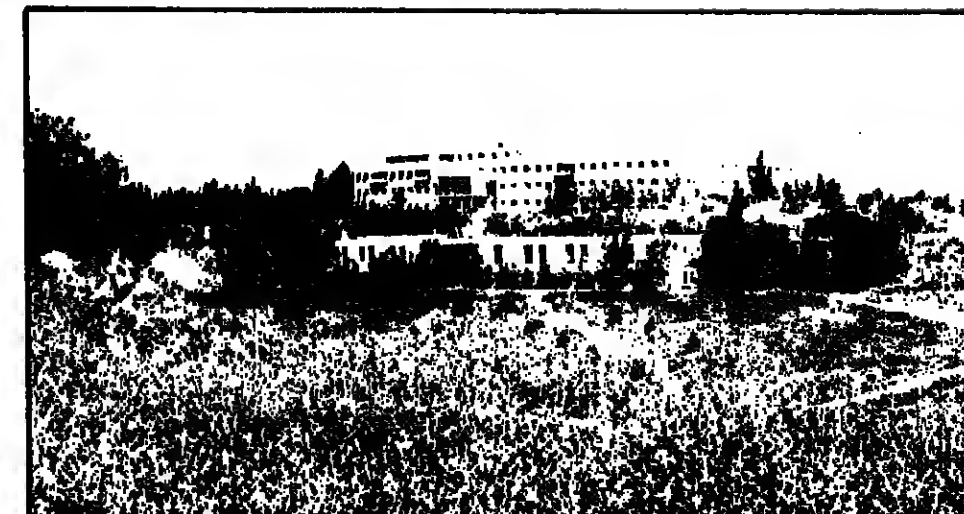
What has become of the old Schneller graduates? "They have made a Schneller Graduate 'rabbin' (club) through which they keep in close contact with each other," said Mr. Hinker. In addition to their financial support and encouragement to the school, they invite the new graduates to a tea party every year on 11 November, which is Schneller Day. The new graduates are given a one-year free membership in the group.

Also there are boys who, after finishing their two-year army training, return to the home they were brought up and apply for jobs. A number of the trainers who are now at the workshops were once Schneller boys. One of the apprentices who graduated from the metal workshop got a job pursuing the hobby of his childhood days — as the school's baker.

This circle of love was completed.

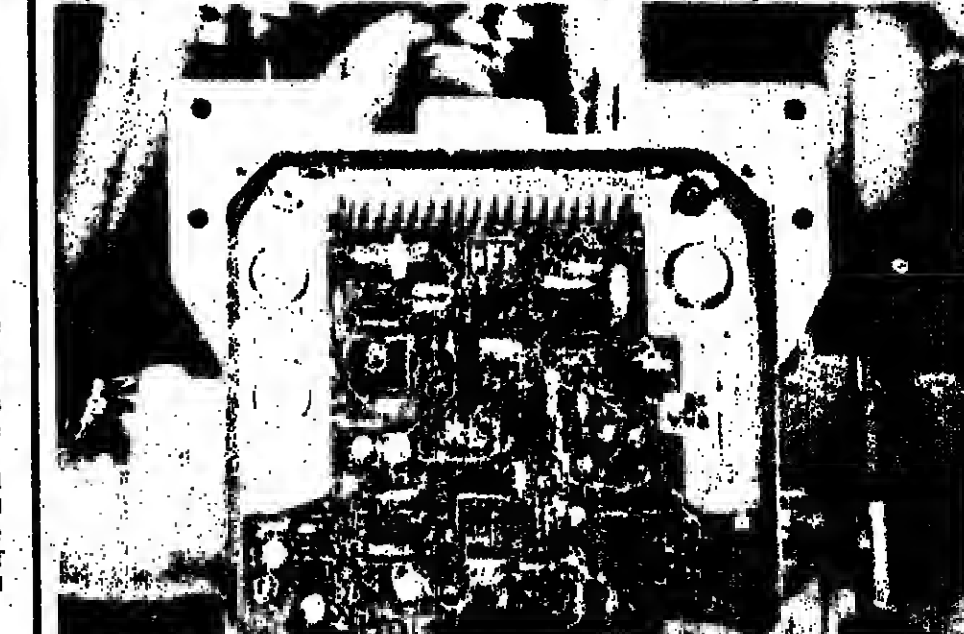


Schneller School boys on an olive-picking outing



The Institute lies on a wooded knoll outside Amman

In 1979 BMW became the world's first automobile manufacturer to introduce digital motor electronics on its production cars, a pioneering step forward. Fuel consumption, exhaust emissions and power output were optimized by this ingenious system, the second generation of which is already being installed on BMW cars. This combines the individual ignition and fuel injection control systems into a single unit which responds to a programmed fuel-air mixture characteristic and to similar stored data for the warming-up phase in addition to the original input data. The heart of this 'Motronic' system is the micro-computer in the electronic control unit. The internal components of which are illustrated here. Thousands of separate items of information can be stored and processed by this control unit.



Sensors supply the micro-computer with details of, for example, intake air volume and running speed, crankshaft position and engine and intake air temperatures. In fractions of a second, the computer then calculates the precise ignition timing and the correct volume of fuel to be injected. This precision system not only cuts fuel consumption, but yields an engine which starts excellently from cold, runs smoothly at once and does not hesitate or stall even if the accelerator is depressed or released very rapidly. The digital motor electronics system delivers consistently reliable values over an indefinite period, and needs no maintenance. Once the optimum functions and data determined by the engine manufacturer have been stored in the micro-computer's memory, they remain unchanged for the engine's entire working life.



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Contracting & Trading

Bonn government faces hard choices

Economic troubles catch up with postwar growth 'miracle'

By Rudolf Herlt

ALTHOUGH on the whole people in the Federal Republic have had it pretty good, no one today looks to the future in a mood of carefree optimism.

For 20 years after the Second World War, the Germans in the west of the country were spoilt. Everything was getting better from year to year: production, sales, incomes, prosperity. And then, at the height of this lavish prosperity, they found that a process of continuous growth is by no means one of the automatic certainties of the modern age, and had to accept that, economically, they were skating on thin ice.

Today, there is no longer anything like the same confidence that the economic situation can be mastered in the future as it was in the past.

And what a fascinating time that past was! Of course, the war did leave the patient — the economy — with some nasty fractures, and splints had to be applied. But the process of recovery could be allowed to take its time. It had to happen, because all the people in the country wanted the same things: they wanted to feed and clothe themselves, have a roof over their heads and take a holiday now and then. And the faster their wishes were granted, the faster the country pulled clear of the misery of the first post-war years.

For Germany's European neighbours, recovery was a slower business. Because the Germans had long since ceased to understand the reasons for the brisk tempo of reconstruction, they coined the phrase "economic miracle".

But it was no miracle, just the results of hard work and Marshall Plan aid in a country where the employees could contribute a high standard of training and the employers a high level of technical knowledge.

The labourer was worthy of his hire once again, and that pleased everyone. People everywhere, from all walks of life, shared a common awareness of having re-created something out of their ravaged country, and shared, too, a pride in their common achievement.

But the two explosive oil price increases of 1973 and 1978/79 made it obvious — if it hadn't been obvious before — that conditions in the country had changed, and the people had changed too. For a start, the good years when continuous economic growth buried all social conflicts were over. So too were the years when the federation,

and the states constituting it, were able to put up public money to finance everything which the people asked of the state.

On the other hand, the rulers felt themselves to be in harmony with the ruled, gratified their innermost desires, not forgetting some of their expensive dreams. The social services network was drawn even tighter: between 1960 and 1975 state spending in this sector increased by more than a third. Branches of industry or companies which were feeling the pinch could dip into subsidised coffers.

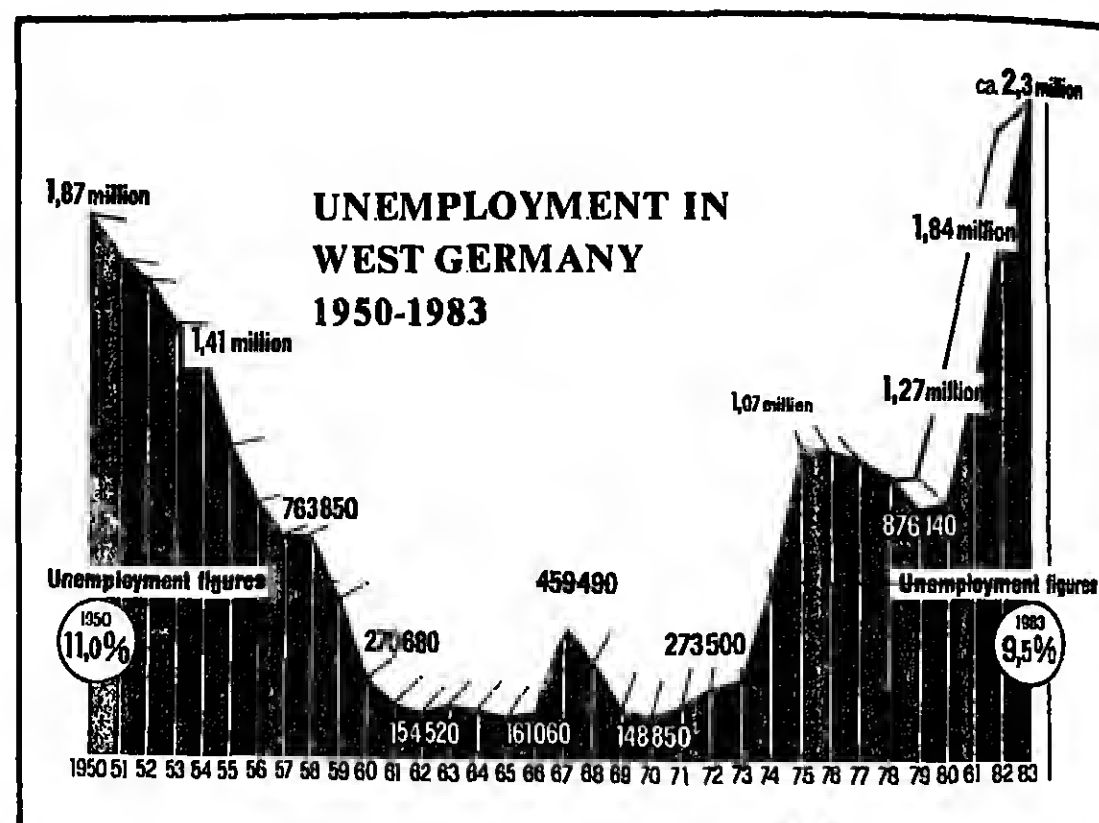
A rich country, it seemed, can afford plenty. It can even cheerfully accept the remission of radio licence fees for the deaf. Whereas it was once the function of parliament to curb the generosity of the government, nowadays it is being generous on its own account, even against the government's wishes. No act escapes from the Bundestag without first having a "social component" introduced into it by the parliamentarians.

In 1969 the Social Democrat/Liberal coalition came to power with the aim of overcoming so-called "public poverty". The political decision of the day was "let the state do it". That was what the electors wanted. And in fact there was scope for expansion in many areas: research, education, training, urban development, traffic, agricultural areas, health care, environmental protection, to name only the most important. Ambition was virtually unlimited; funds were not.

If the increased contribution from the state had been financed by higher taxation, the electors would have found it easier to count the cost of opting for an increased outlay of state capital. But where is the government which will take this uncomfortable, unpopular road? The various Federal governments were no exception: they took what seemed the easier road that led to increasing the national debt.

At first, that didn't hurt anyone. Even the deputies in the Bundestag and in the Landtagen were not against it. It is much easier to approve expenditure when one knows that it can be arranged without increased taxation.

More work for the state meant more civil servants. Even by 1960, the Federal Republic of Germany needed almost 2 million of them for a population, in those days, of 55 million. Since then, they have spread like wildfire. In the last 10 years alone, the official payroll has lengthened by more than a quarter.



Today, 13 citizens working in the private sector have to support two civil servants. In 1960 the ratio was only 13 to one. It is true that the Federal Republic of Germany would have even more unemployment today had the state not been able to absorb so many. But there can be no doubt that creating a job in the civil service only makes economic sense if the job itself is actually necessary. If not, creating jobs in the civil service is the most expensive way of combating unemployment.

Every civil servant appointed today spends about 40 years on the state payroll. There seemed to be a jinx on the system: despite intentions to the contrary, what increased in proportion to the volume of the Federal budget was not investment but consumer spending. But because, at first, financing of this expenditure caused no discomfort to individuals, people gradually lost sight of the simple truth that a man can only consume what he has first used his hands or his head to create. There was no longer any awareness of the price that has to be paid for taking out more than one pint in.

Even by the early seventies, all reforms could still easily be paid for from the budget surpluses and the seething income from taxation. But when these sources dried up in the mid-seventies, with the onset of the decline in growth, national, state and local government fell back on borrowing. Then, from 1974 onwards, the decline in growth and the increase in population brought unemployment to the fore, as a human problem and as the state's most pressing financial responsibility.

From 1972 to 1982, the expenditure on unemployment

benefits increased five-fold. It all had to be paid for. The increase in debt became larger each year.

Eventually the point was reached where decisions had to be taken to pull the state finances back in order, as an important precondition for a flourishing economy. The aim had to be not to permit the debt owed by the public exchequer to grow at the same rate as it had in recent years.

True, the Federal Republic of Germany lies next to the bottom in the league table of the most heavily overdrawn countries: only the French owe less. Even so, the Federal Republic's mountain of debt has now reached a height which makes consumer-measures essential.

The real curse of the rapid growth in the national debt lies in the way it cuts back a government's room for manoeuvre in carrying out its political plans. The debt service ties up a massive budget. If no corrective action had been taken, the Federal Government would in 1984 have to pay out three times as much on interest payments as it would for real investments.

There were three possible ways of undertaking corrective action to restrict the debt: increases in taxation, cutbacks in spending or a combination of the two. There was unanimous agreement that taxes and welfare contributions should not be subject to further significant increases, but should be restructured — away from income tax towards taxes on consumption. Since the intention was that the debt should not be further increased, the most important way to put the budget on a sound footing was to reduce spending.

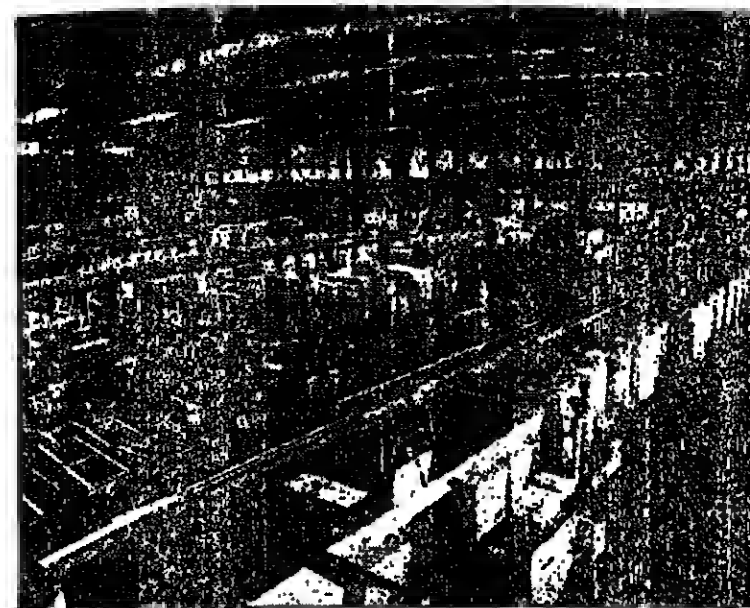
But where should the red pencil be wielded? As in most industrial nations, the major public expenditure of the Federal Republic of Germany can be lumped together as follows: 46 per cent social services and subsidies, 42 per cent state consumption, especially personnel expenses for the civil service, seven or eight per cent investments and four or five per cent interest on the national debt.

It would be a cardinal error to cut the expenditure on investments. An industrial country which is undergoing a period of decline in growth must not neglect sources of new growth — factories, machinery, roads, bridges, power stations and installations for environmental protection. If you expect a hen to lay golden eggs, you mustn't starve it. So the two remaining areas of expenditure — social services and subsidies, and personnel expenditure on the civil service — are the obvious ones for cut-backs.

So far as personnel expenses are concerned, the state as an employer is bound by law or by wage agreements and hence has no more room for manoeuvre. The Federal government therefore had to take the decision to make only very restricted increases in taxation and contributions, undertake tolerable cuts in the social services network, cut down on subsidies and raise certain payments (for example, those for unemployment assurance and pension schemes).

This is no easy task. Who willingly gives up a source of income which he has been used to for years? In the case of subsidies, too, it is a difficult business politically to withdraw assistance which has been guaranteed by

Continued on page 19



German assembly lines: Automation means industry provides fewer jobs than it used to

Continued from page 18
law. The lobby describes every cutback as a threat to existence; no one objects to a subsidy unless it is paid to someone else.

This is why democratic governments, who have to put themselves up for re-election, are able to make only slow, laborious progress in consolidating a public exchequer which has started to come apart at the seams. The new strategy of consuming less and cutting state expenditure, involving as it does abandoning cherished but expensive dreams, has to be borne by the whole population.

The entire public, the employers, the unions and the employees have to be convinced that private and state consumption have to be restricted in favour of investments, as these alone can make it possible to reduce unemployment.

The Federal Republic of Germany, like every other modern industrial state, is caught between two fires — on the one hand a declining growth resulting from changing conditions, and on the other hand the demanding attitude of the people, which stems from a change in their mentality.

Setting priorities with care

There is less to share; in fact, the cake baked by industry sometimes even shrinks. The ill-effects are felt by all those who previously enjoyed the benefits of more successful years for the economy, including those southern hemisphere countries in the throes of development.

Nowadays, there is unanimous agreement among all industrial nations and on international committees as to the need to help these countries with public funds and private capital. But since the two oil price explosions, the industrial nations have had less room to manoeuvre. Year by year, thousands of millions are diverted to oil-producing countries to pay the high price of oil. That money is no longer available for other purposes, which unfortunately includes aid to developing countries.

But, because this aid stands high on the list of priorities, Bonn has resolved on one basic principle to temper the undesirable results of enforced economy: expenditure on aid to developing countries rises, in percentage terms, more sharply than the annual budget growth rate.

— 'scale' magazine

Jordanian trading firm strives for excellence with Germans

Continued from page 10

sells speaks well for Al-Ghanem's work — it includes such names as Wacker (suppliers of vibrators and compaction equipment), Demag Mannesman (air compressors and other pneumatic machinery) and Hunnebeck (shuttering and scaffolding) — but its main asset is its own name and work.

The staff of 13 includes five graduated engineers — two mechanical and three civil — who make for a very strong sales programme. With engineers responsible for maintenance as well as sales, and a stock of spare parts that is nearly 100 per cent complete, they also have an excellent programme of parts supply and after-sale service.

More than simple suppliers, Mr. Ghanem says his firm offers technical discussion of a client's requirements and circumstances; technical advice, and then supply of the right equipment. An example of this technical side to the work is a booklet, entitled "A Guide to Concrete and Soil Compaction Techniques", which Al-Ghanem issued in co-operation with Wacker Werke to advise users of the equipment.

Al-Ghanem is the only company in Jordan specialising in the supply of equipment — fixing channels, lifting and fixing

inserts — used in the making and handling of precast concrete. It has supplied fixing inserts to all major projects in Jordan that have used precast in the last five years, including the Queen Alia Airport project.

In addition to Wacker, Demag Mannesman and Hunnebeck, equipment suppliers represented in Al-Ghanem's line include Peiner (tower cranes), Allcons (batching plants and canal digging equipment), Halfeneisen (fixing channels), Frimeda (lifting and fixing inserts) and Hebau (special concrete chemicals). All these firms are West German; but Al-Ghanem does represent others too, and its full line includes 40 names.

As contractor's agent, in addition to the BKMI contract (for which they were the exclusive agent), Al-Ghanem represents Claudius Peters, who supplied some of the equipment of the Jordan Cement Factories Company and Moellers Maschinenfabrik — all from West Germany — in addition to some others.

With all that, Al-Ghanem's plans for further growth continue. Within a few days they will open a new 400-square-metre showroom in Ras Al-Ain, because the old one just isn't big enough to display all their wares any more. As Mr. Ghanem says, "We are always trying to make ourselves bigger and bigger."

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Airfreight

German-Arab group works to strengthen bilateral ties

By Star Staff Writer

A GROUP of West German citizens who came to Jordan to strengthen German-Arab ties are members of an association that describes itself as "the greatest partner and lobbyist for the Arabs in West Germany." In an interview with The Star one of the members, Mr. Rolf Hulse, described the German-Arab Co-operation Association (DAG) and its activities.

Two members of the DAG are part of the delegation accompanying Chancellor Kohl to Amman. State Minister in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Juergen Moellenmann is also the president of DAG, and the Parliamentary State Secretary of the Ministry of Economic Co-operation, Volkmar Koehler, is a member of the board.

DAG was founded by Harold Bock in 1965 with the aim of supporting and defending Arab rights as well as fighting against the Zionist policy in Israel and its strong and influential lobby in Western countries.

Mr. Hulse said that it took a lot of imagination and hard work to bring DAG up to the standard of a successful association, considering the strong opposition it has been facing. The turning point came in 1973 when Europe was faced with the first oil price shock as its main streets remained empty of automobiles over the weekend. It was then that the West German people felt the importance of the Arab world and its influence on the European economy. Since then, a great number of German firms, companies and individuals of high position have become active members. More than 300 firms in the industrial and construction sectors are now members.

DAG has carried out several activities in the Arab world as well as in Germany. A German Fact Finding Mission was sent to Lebanon to meet Prime Minister Shafiq Al-Wazzan, and later recommended that the Lebanese people should by

all means decide on Lebanon's destiny, integrity and solidity. They also declared that all the foreign troops in Lebanon who are not there at the request of the Lebanese government must leave the country. Mr. Hulse said that West Germany was the only country in the European Common Market that had not sent any troops to Lebanon.

After the delegations return to Germany, Mr. Bock presented a report which has been approved by the Bonn government.

Following the recommendations made in the report, it has been decided that a capital loan of DM 30 million (JD 4.17 million) and an additional DM 6 million for technical help, would be given to Lebanon after the war.

DAG has a clear policy that the Palestinian people must have their rights and self-determination, which it expresses through its bimonthly magazine "Eurabia". In one of its recent issues, "Eurabia" presented Palestine as a state.

On the cultural side, DAG held the largest Arab cultural exhibition ever in co-operation with Arab ambassadors and the Arab League. The three-month exhibition, which attracted more than 300,000 people, was held at Frankfurt Airport in 1982.

DAG has recently been preparing for a conference to be held in Bonn aiming at enhancing the economic development of West German firms in the Arab world. Several Jordanian ministers and governmental officials are expected to attend the conference.

Mr. Hulse said that the second German Fact Finding Mission, for 1983/84, will be a mission to Jordan. "We have chosen Jordan because our studies on marketing show us that the Jordanian market is booming, in addition to the very important role Jordan is playing in the commercial and economic life in the Arab world," said Mr. Hulse.



Dr. Horstmar Strauber (far side, centre) addresses an Amman press conference

Frankfurt International Fair opens representative office in Amman

AMMAN — "Amman, as a city, is matching Frankfurt in its geographical location," said Dr. Horstmar Strauber at a press conference this week. Dr. Strauber, speaking on the occasion of the opening of an office for the Frankfurt International Fair in Jordan, indicated that this centre is meant to promote commercial contacts between Frankfurt and Jordan. His comparison of the two cities was made because of their centrality for business purposes.

Dr. Strauber said that the fair had started negotiations in 1980 which were expected to be completed in 1984, with \$200 million worth of investments. Twelve to 15 specialised markets are held within the fair and contacts take place among commercial parties, he added.

Mr. Shafiq Tilawi also spoke at the conference, and pointed out the importance of German products to Jordan.

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Telephone: 661219, 662487. Mr Nidal Sakr, representative.

National security adviser in the Carter administration:

'US bipartisan foreign policy helpful for M E peace'

Editor's note: Zbigniew Brzezinski was the national security adviser in the Carter administration. He is currently Herbert Lehman professor of government at Columbia University, and senior adviser at the Georgetown University Centre for Strategic and International Studies. He is also the author of many works, including The Soviet Bloc: Unity and Conflict (1968), Between Two Ages: America's Role in the Technological Era (1970), and Power and Principle: Memoirs of the National Security Advisor 1977-1981 (1983). The following interview was conducted by Erik R. Petersen, editor of American-Arab Affairs, on June 22 and 24, 1983.

AAA: What are American strategic interests in the Arab world and how have they changed in the last two administrations?

BRZEZINSKI: Basically, I do not believe that they have changed very much in the last two administrations. The strategic interests of the United States in the region are derived from the dependence of our principal allies, Western Europe and Japan, on continued access to the energy that emanates from the region. We ourselves are dependent to some degree on the region for our energy, although we are much less dependent than our friends. In brief, the stability of the international system that the United States helped to construct after World War II depends to a great extent on this part of the world, the Middle East and the Arabian Gulf, remaining stable and independent of external domination, notably that of the Soviet Union.

AAA: To what extent did the policies of the Carter administration realize those particular goals of stability and independence?

BRZEZINSKI: I think that the Carter administration helped to promote those goals simultaneously by seeking a peace arrangement between the Arabs and Israelis, which we hoped would reduce some of the internal impulses for instability as well as the temptation externally to depend on the Soviets, and by developing the Carter Doctrine, which was designed to give the countries in the region a greater degree of confidence regarding American willingness to offset and deter any external aggression.

AAA: What is your assessment of the doctrine of "strategic consensus" advanced in the early stages of the Reagan administration by Secretary of State Alexander Haig, and is that policy a departure from the Carter Doctrine?

BRZEZINSKI: I think it was an effort to develop a new name for the policy of shaping a regional security framework that was developed under the Carter administration. By and large, I would say that it was consistent with the Carter Doctrine, though we felt, and I believe in retrospect the events justified us, that we have to be very sensitive to the post-colonial history of the region and therefore should not press for overt security arrangements with the United States, including the regular presence of American military on Arab soil.

AAA: What were your impressions of the security concerns of leaders with whom you spoke during your recent trip to Kuwait, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates, and could you contrast their perceptions to those in the United States?

BRZEZINSKI: I would say that while they are concerned about the larger regional consequences of the Arab-Israeli conflict, of the Iranian-Iraqi war and of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, their greater concern — or so it seems to me — appeared to be concentrated on the potential for domestic upheaval. I was quite struck that their sense of anxiety seemed to be higher with regard to either internal radicalism or Islamic fundamentalism. I got the distinct impression that some of them feared a squeeze from both of these extremes. At the same time I have to add that I found them quite sophisticated in their analyses, stressing the need for gradually increased political participation in the government, for action designed to limit the spread of corruption, for a deliberate effort to create not only an advanced but a morally cohesive society.

AAA: Do you think that there can be an entirely American scheme for reaching a peaceful settlement in the Middle East without any involvement by the Soviets? What role do you see the Soviets playing?

BRZEZINSKI: The fundamental point is that the Soviets are not interested in a peaceful settlement. The Soviets are not genuinely interested in promoting Arab interests against the Israelis. The Soviets are interested in a protracted stalemate and the absence of peace between the Israelis and the

Arabs because that radicalizes the Arabs, it turns them toward the Soviets. I think it is important for the Arabs to realize that the Soviet Union is using them, but it has no interest in advancing Arab interests, Arab objectives. The Soviet Union in the Middle East has always played the role of a spoiler rather than a constructive participant. It is, therefore, really up to the Arabs, the Israelis and the Americans if the Arab-Israeli issue is to be resolved. The Soviets have never shown any capacity — diplomatically or militarily — to give the Arabs the means for promoting their objectives.



Brzezinski

think that this is not in the American national interest.

AAA: How do you view the way the present administration is handling the situation in Lebanon?

BRZEZINSKI: I disagree with the administration when it makes a settlement of the Lebanese problem a precondition for serious progress on the issues of the West Bank and Gaza. In my view, these two issues — a solution to the Lebanese problem and progress on the West Bank and Gaza — should be decoupled; they should be separated. And I would like to see the administration take some initiative, backed by US pressure, on the issue of the West Bank and Gaza. But at the same time I would like to see the Arabs — including the PLO, which should be a participant in the process — also take the needed historical initiative for a genuine, lasting and equitable settlement with Israel, which would give Israel regional legitimacy and national security, and which would give the Palestinians their national dignity and their legitimate political rights.

AAA: How do you view the Israeli policy of continuing to build settlements in the occupied Arab territories? Does it constitute a serious obstacle to reaching a peaceful settlement?

BRZEZINSKI: It certainly does represent a serious obstacle to peace, and I agree with those Israelis, and they are close to a majority, who feel very concerned about this policy. I feel that historically this policy will create a genuinely tragic situation. Israel will become a multinational state, with one-and-a-half million Arabs a permanently alienated minority, objectively a security risk and therefore suppressed by military or police means. Israel will thus be placed in a situation which will not only be detrimental to its democratic character but which will preclude an indefinite period of hostility with Arabs, both within an enlarged Israel and in the neighbouring Arab states. The settlements policy, in my judgment, is a policy which ultimately will be devastating to the Zionist ideal of a genuinely Jewish and democratic state.

AAA: In your view would the establishment of the Palestinian-governed entity on the West Bank and Gaza in federation with Jordan, along the lines suggested by President Reagan in his initiative, constitute a security threat for Israel?

BRZEZINSKI: Not if it is accompanied by a genuine peace treaty, by the normal economic and social relationships that should emanate from a peace treaty, nor if it is accompanied by genuine security arrangements providing for the demilitarization of the West Bank and, of course, peace-keeping arrangements, perhaps modeled after those contrived for the Sinai. In such a context I do not believe that the Reagan plan poses any security threat to Israel. In fact, the absence of progress in that direction poses, in my judgment, a genuine security threat to Israel, because the absence of peace will produce an Israel that is a binational garrison state — locked into permanent hostility with the Arabs on the outside and with the Arabs on the inside who will constitute 40 percent of Israel's population.

"The Reagan administration has shown a staggering incapacity on the tactical level to move its proposals forward, and currently it seems to be signaling its intention to suspend any serious efforts for the duration of the presidential electoral campaign. I think that this is not in the American national interest."

AAA: What are the implications of that development, should it occur, for long-term US policy in the region?

BRZEZINSKI: In the shorter run, it will probably work to hurt American ties with the moderate Arabs, simply because such moderate Arabs will either turn to the Soviets or be overthrown by radicals. In fact, I suspect some of the more extreme Israelis desire such a development because it would leave Israel then as the only genuine "strategic asset" in the region for the United States. In the longer run, however, I think it will work to hurt American-Israeli relations. An Israel that becomes a binational garrison state is going to command less genuine support and sympathy in the United States and that, ultimately, is central to Israel's wellbeing. This is why I fail to see why friends of Israel are not more outspoken in addressing themselves to this problem. Genuine friendship demands frankness, and such frankness often seems to me to be lacking in the American-Israeli dialogue regarding the future.

AAA: What is your assessment of the risks of the Iran-Iraq War?

BRZEZINSKI: The risks are derived from the possibility, even if not the high probability, that such a war may affect the other Gulf states. If it were to spill over into Kuwait or if some Iranian air strike were to be launched against Abu Dhabi, for example, clearly the interests of the West as a whole would be adversely affected. That we always have to be sensitive to, and therefore it is clearly in the interest of all concerned that this war be terminated.

AAA: In a recent article by Evans and Novak, it was asserted that because of the upcoming presidential campaign, US Middle East policy would go into "hibernation." What observations do you have about the course of four-year cycles in American presidential campaigns and their effect on the continuity of American Middle East policy?

BRZEZINSKI: I have already commented on the specific West Bank aspect. More generally, the cycle of four-year administrations is terribly destructive for any sense of continuity, and the only way to compensate for it, since we are not going to change the constitutional system, is to put more emphasis on restoring a genuinely bipartisan foreign policy. Such a policy, especially in regard to the Middle East, would be helpful because it would enable all of us to base our moves to a greater extent on our national interest and not on purely partisan and highly expedient domestic considerations.

books

Tribute to a prince of vision

By Lella G. Deeb
Star Staff Writer

FOR JORDANIANS and foreigners alike, a new and important book has just been completed by Dr. Bassam Saket. The book, "Challenges, Thoughts and Vision," contains a collection of speeches given by His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan between 1977 and 1982. Dr. Saket is well qualified to edit the collection as he serves as both economic advisor to Prince Hassan and as director of the economics department at the Royal Scientific Society.

"The book is merely the result of my interest in the subjects raised by the Prince, and being close enough to him to see his interests, both inside and outside the country," Dr. Saket told The Star in an exclusive interview last week. Both Dr. Saket and Mr. Ali Dajani Director of the Amman Chamber of Industry which sponsored the printing of the

book, "deemed it useful and necessary to compile it." Through it, they say, one can gain a better understanding of the link between Prince Hassan's thoughts and views and Jordan's Arab Islamic heritage, and its aspirations for social justice, international co-operation and world peace.

Dr. Saket and Mr. Dajani believe that Jordan has made "remarkable progress, relying on two major assets: the enlightened and courageous leadership of His Majesty King Hussein, and its industrious people." They assert that the country's development process has been rightly placed in the hands of Prince Hassan.

Symbolizing the guiding force behind Jordan's social and economic plans and the country's efforts to build a modern, humane and progressive society, the Prince manifests his interest in and deep knowledge of a wide range of subjects concerning both Jordan and international issues.

Dr. Saket has made appropriate selections from his speeches. He believes they should not be "thrown at the reader in a fragmented manner,

but should be put together in a book, which will provide a golden opportunity to trace the thoughts of the Prince and their development." They cover the economic, social and political issues in the country, and the history of thought in Jordan and the region, said Dr. Saket.

Describing the first two pages of the book, in which he quotes parts of the speeches which touch on the various subjects the Prince deals with, ranging from local agriculture to Third World issues and international policies. "I selected these positively illuminating ideas and quotations, it was difficult to choose these two pages out of the 200, but they set the tone for the book, at the same time forming landmarks of the ideas reflecting the country's position," he said.

Moderation

The Prince, Dr. Saket continued, was interested in the continuity of an ideology of moderation and dedication to the cause of the people of Jordan and the Arab world. Among his multiple interests, particularly in the economic field, is agriculture, which he believes should be encouraged and developed.

The Prince says in one of his speeches "There are many in the Middle East region who believe that since most developing countries were primarily agricultural in structure, the way to achieve development is to lay more stress on industrialization and to lessen the role of agriculture. In practice, this has sometimes led to the unfortunate but common situation where countries which are primarily agricultural cannot produce enough to feed their own people."

With the Arab world's food bill mounting daily, and with the rising imports of foodstuffs, Jordan, for example, imports around 60 per cent of its food requirements, this statement is crucial. There is a misconception that industrialization is the be-all and end-all of development and the region is neglecting its agriculture to such an extent that it has to depend on the outside world for its daily bread. This realization of this has led the Prince to share on these matters with Jordanians, and to share his ideas on them to other people at conferences and seminars all over the world.

Sense of belonging

Dr. Saket said the Prince believes deeply in a theory of development and belonging. Development is not only growth, but also belonging. The sense of belonging to a nation and country is deteriorating, and belonging should be one of the cornerstones of building a nation. Attachment to the land and serving the people go beyond the essence, to economic and social matters.

"If the eighties are to witness a change in production quantitatively and qualitatively, the results must be reflected on the Arab nation as a whole, not only in terms of increased growth, but also in terms of an increased sense of belonging," said the Prince. This highlights his belief in Arab unity, and to "collective self-reliance among developing countries."

He believes developing countries have treasures and thoughts to be shared out among them. South-South co-operation is one of the thoughts he has been advocating strongly, Dr. Saket said.

Dr. Saket says of the Prince, "He is eager to learn new ideas. He is a man who seems positive change: he thinks ahead, plans for the future." And he insists on sharing the knowledge he acquires with people, creating bridges of communication between them through workshops and seminars, in addition to his usual individual discussions. He not only listens to people, but contributes to their thoughts by communicating any new idea he comes across. "This in itself is unique," commented Dr. Saket.

Purpose

Dr. Saket says the book reflects the endeavour on the part of the Prince in local as well as regional and international affairs, in which the Prince became actively involved in 1973, with the first three-year development plan. It traces the priorities of Jordan, such as the problem of urban balance and the importance of building communities outside cities.

Dr. Saket's book provides us with a summary of Prince Hassan's creative ideas. The Amman Chamber of Commerce sponsored the printing of the book as a contribution to Jordan's development.



Prince Hassan: he insists on creating bridges of communication through workshops and seminars

Futurists struggle to cope with the present

Reviewed by Riad H. Dabbas
Special to the Star

"ALL FUTURISTS suffer from present shock. They get dizzy when the world-scape is changing fast — as it always is." We are creating a new society. Not a changed society. Not an extended, larger-than-life version of our present society. But a new society. So said Alvin Toffler in Chapter 9 of Future Shock. That was 10 years ago. Today he is thinking even bigger.

In the Third Wave Toffler promises a spanking new civilization. Global, what's more, as an added attraction! Indeed, the Third Wave is mainly Alvin Toffler's dream of a new world order.

Here's the scenario: the first wave was agricultural civilization; it persists only vestigially and is no longer significant. The second wave is contemporary civilization; it began with the Industrial Revolution and still prevails, but is on the way out. The third wave is a supposedly distinct civilization of which "pieces" have arrived, with the remainder on the way.

New styles

"This new civilization" Toffler declares "bring with it new family styles; changed ways of working, living, a new economy; new political conflicts; and beyond all this an altered consciousness as well."

The present civilization has been repetitiously producing every last one of those items — and without invariably pleasing everybody. It has contrived families so new in style and composition they scarcely seem like families. It has turned much work into drill, while it has not done much for the timeless arts of loving and living.

It has contributed more than is easily digested to sexual indulgence and those ephemeral posturings called lifestyle.

The Third Wave
By Alvin Toffler

New York, William Morrow, 1979

A new economy? The present civilization has been giving us a new economy every generation or so — even though everybody has continued to call it the free-enterprise system. As for consciousness, it has been hard lately to walk an entire city block without getting it altered, retreated, or razed.

Different vision

He appears to be conveniently putting third wave labels on many of the changes engendered by the industrial civilization he assiduously declares. The rise of multinational corporations, for instance. The spread of computers and the elaboration of computer techniques. The burgeoning electronics industry. Even to an ordinary untrained eye, it must seem that those developments have a risen out of industrial society or the second wave. Not, says Toffler, they are third wave manifestations. How so?

The truth is that a futurist does not look at things in the same way as ordinary folk. To the down-to-earth mind, it seems obvious that everything in the present, bar nothing, is the culmination of or product of the past. The futurist sees things in a special way. The reason is that all futurists suffer a peculiar state of mind that might be called "present shock." Because it is harmless, present shock never been studied by medical science, yet it exists.

An observer in a state of present shock tends to be dizzied and even disoriented when the world-scape is changing fast-which, of course, keeps happening all the time. Present shock results from swiftly shifting fashions, from quirky social fluctuations from the stir of incessantly lurching economics and political systems. When the shock is severe, the victim/observer begins to imagine that the whirl about him is not a culmination

of past events, but is being mobilized by other influences — namely, by something out there in the void of the future, something not visible to ordinary eyes.

State news

In the Third Wave, he recapitulates only those social and political changes familiar to every attentive news reader, and subjects them to an analytical mode that sometimes makes it hard to separate the wheat from his dreams. The book is, in fact, loaded with state news: dwindling petroleum reserves, the multiplication of specialty magazines, the spread of factionalism, the surfacing of homosexuals, the erosion of the nuclear family, the emergence of spiritual and psychological self-help groups, the development of flexible work hours, the do-it yourself trend.

Then there is that whole raft of gestures, quirks, feline, and twitches that it has become chic to speak of under the rubric of lifestyle. Toffler reprises it all, and nimbly applies the Third Wave stamp wherever it assists his argument.

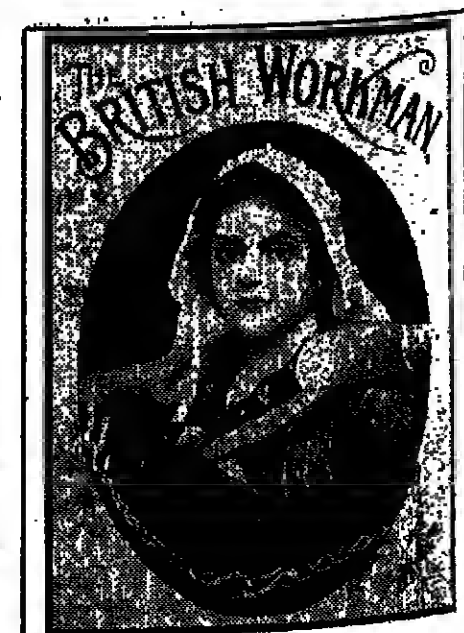
"The electronic collage may turn out to be the characteristic mom-and-pop business of the future." Sweet-Individuals any way, would be nurtured in their individuality as never before. Things would be run not by governments as presently known, but by a sort of multinational institutions and associations. "All sort of new relationships and organizational forms become possible," Toffler enthuses — finally, and most important, right along with industrial civilization the nation state would vanish from the earth.

Impediments

Who knows but what it might be a nifty world? Toffler admits it will not simply happen. It will entail some effort and even difficulties. For instance there is the problem of scraping the US Congress. England's Parliament, the ruling oligarchies of the communist states, and of course, all other existing national systems and constitutions.

And this problem would cause a bit of a fight — "in all likelihood," as Toffler puts it.

Toffler's feverish belief in a highly improbable future can be shrugged off as par for the futurist course. It is not as easy to forgive his impression about the existing status of a revolution whose terms, after all, he is personally defining. Even so the sloppiness, is probably best forgiven and forgotten.

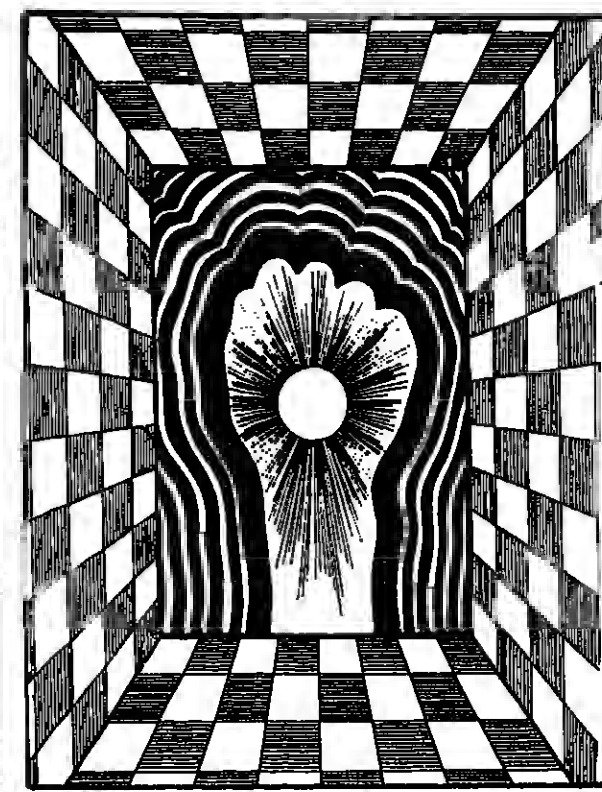


The yoke's on her

A milkmaid straining prettily under the yoke on Vol. 45 of this illustrated annual, from the Victorian Publishers' Book Bindings in Paper, a beautifully and colourfully illustrated guide to the golden age of bookbinding.



Via Dolorosa



Will knock at the door



Victims

Artist offers uncompromising message

By Vanessa Batrouni
Special to the Star

KAMAL NICOLA Qa'bar is an intense but sincere young man who is concerned about the quality of human inter-relationships and the debasement of man's emotional currency by greed, power and war-mongering. This intensity and concern is transferred to his graphic work and poster designs in both form and format. Samples of his work are currently on show at the Soviet Cultural Centre here in Amman.

Born in Beit Jala in 1943, he left Palestine in 1974 in order to further his studies at the Fine Arts Academy in Bulgaria where he did his thesis on Palestinian political posters for which he won some acclaim. Although

his interest had lain in other fields, the final occupation of his country in 1967 prompted him to resist through his art work.

The work on display falls into three periods, graphics done before 1973, those done during his studies at the academy and thirdly posters he designed after he graduated.

The uncompromising language of his ideas looks towards the west and is devoid of any oriental decoration of flavour — he cares more to be universally understood than to develop any national style. Ideas are paramount and form functional. In his graphic work he uses the straight line and its trajectories and dense groupings of dots in black and white to achieve maximum clarity and strength.

Direct and aggressive

Kamal doesn't like to imitate nature, he prefers to use a simple, symbolic vocabulary in an uncomfortable way. The viewer is drawn into the elemental puzzles of

the graphic designs where the meaning is partially obscured but decipherable if carefully studied. Faces, bodies, signs and symbols are concealed in networks of lines and clinical patterns.

Some ideas are blatant, others subtly intimated. "The Face of Occupation" reveals its artificial structure through a mosaic of opposing lines whereas "Victims" points out a devil's head to represent the underlying force of evil.

Kamal's work as a land surveyor prior to becoming an artist has left lasting impressions on his style. The influence is evident in the precise geometric designs and converging lines on distant horizons. He boldly breaks free from the autonomous line, it cages the images into cold fixed statements squeezing out warm hand movement. In the "Last Tune" the horizontal line becomes the subject where although a realistic portrait of a musician holds the centre of the

picture the fading intensity and vibrations of the background lines tell the story.

The posters are direct, aggressive and punchy. They assault the senses without apologies. Large areas of strong primary colours are used to emphasise the image and its message, the eye being arrested by words and letters usually STOP in large red lettering before being enticed by the smaller details to read the meaning.

A story, the history of a nation, an event is reduced to a startling symbol, shock images, eyes crying blood, crucified birds, a shattered baby's dummy in blood are employed to trigger associations and emotional responses. Unrelieved and heavy handed, the posters succeed in selling their ideas but again the force and power of the subject pushes out other artistic considerations. We are left with indignations charged but starved sensibilities, but as the first exhibition of its kind here in Amman by an Arab artist it is worth the visit.

Chinese painters look to tradition

By Vanessa Batrouni
Special to the Star

AN EXHIBITION of Chinese art modelled on the traditional and classical styles is currently on show at the Royal Cultural Centre and is the first cultural exchange between China and Jordan since they signed a three year agreement.

Fifty nine paintings by fifty eight different artists have been gathered together through a union network from the provinces and the main centre in Peking where the Arts Institute is trying to revive traditional Chinese painting and salvage it from the petrification of the centuries.

Unlike Europe, Chinese art has been indissolubly bonded to calligraphy, a brush being used for both writing and painting which resulted in graceful curves, thick and thin lines and a flowing continuity in both arts. Technical skill, realisation of subject and distinct style reached their supremacy in the Tang and Sung Dynasties (618 through to 1297) since when, except for the exceptional Ming period (1368 to 1644), the traditional styles declined into the imitative and technical excellence usurped the position of other artistic considerations.

Purely representative, the exhibition dwells on popular, traditional subjects — landscapes, birds, animals and flowers supporting the ancient dictate that "art is part of nature so should nature be part of art."

New themes

Although the artists are in search of new themes reflecting modern life there is little

evidence here of such a trend. The inclusion of odd items of modern life such as tiny buses against towering mountain slopes if anything detract from the romantic and splendid scenery.

Landscapes were a literary subject, hermit scholars being associated with wild scenery, and pines, rocks and running water being heavily symbolistic. As painting was previously practised by the educated classes, by those who could write, it naturally followed that literary subjects should be employed.

Harmonious balance

The great forces of nature too have always impressed on the Chinese mentality. In ancient times cults were formulated to appease the gods of nature and maintain nature's harmonious balance and the two opposing forces of yin the negative female and yang the positive male were recognised and embodied in the sky and the earth.

Residual elements of these early cults remain but generally these paintings are derivative, emptied of human feeling and emotion with philosophical levels craved. We are left with decorative, visually attractive illustrations. Artists have gone out into the field, carefully observed their subject and executed it realistically with maximum appeal.

The choice of subject is the artist's first priority. That it should be animate is a foregone conclusion, inanimate objects being studied as preliminaries to the more important study of nature. The spirit inspires the concrete and the concrete reveals the spirit, so allegory is defunct. All traditional subjects such as the lotus, bamboo, eagle and panda are used here and have implied meanings, their symbolism is not the intention of

the work. More important is how they are re-created.

Great attention is paid to balance, even the artists signature must be countered by another insignia so that the symmetry of the painting is not destroyed. The line is master and modulator, light and shadow never having been developed in primary an although bare areas give an impression of the infusion of light. Depending on the tightness and control of the line the paintings vary from being mannered to free flowing.

Vitality

Rhythmic vitality is imparted by the pressure and energy of the brushstroke sometimes delicate as in the spring skies and lotus ponds where the ink wash is allowed to dominate or ponderous as in the soaring mountainsides. But even if an image is blurred by the wash, the sharp outline of a fragile bird is often used to restore the focus of the painting. As colours are limited by the use of Chinese ink the brushstroke must compensate for the loss of colour values and interpret distance, weight and tone.

In early times paintings were rolled so that as he unrolled his work the viewer could follow the artist on a journey across hills and rivers and the practice remains regardless of subject; the paintings are hung poster like on open scrolls.

There are some figure drawings embellished with poetry, townscapes and gardens but generally, birds, blossoming branches and watered landscapes (rain being still very precious in China) comprise the bulk of the exhibition.

For interested viewers a "visiting official artist" paints daily in the effortless and considered manner of the Chinese style.

Samuel Pepys: a new assessment

The literary world has been marking, with respect and enjoyment, the 350 anniversary of the birth of Samuel Pepys, one of the best known of Englishmen, both in his own country and outside it.

This universal fame is due to his vast, racy, unrivaled diary, a masterpiece of its genre, which he kept for nine years from 1660 to 1669.

From its pages has come the popular and not entirely accurate image of Pepys as an extrovert, fashionable man of his time — the raffish years following the restoration of King Charles II, events in which Pepys took part and which he describes vividly.

Now, his anniversary has been marked by the completion, in 11 volumes, of a new, unexpurgated account of his day-to-day life. For many years Pepys was looked upon as a somewhat frivolous figure, but the new transcription reveals his scholarly depths. Pepys was only 36 when he ceased keeping his diary; he went on to become one of the most influential men in England and was largely responsible for rebuilding the British Navy of that time. He died in 1703 at the age of 70.

The new edition, by two distinguished scholars who worked on it for some 30 years, has been hailed in Britain as a masterpiece of 20th century scholarship. It restores to history the serious Pepys, the notable State official, perhaps the chief architect of the subsequent power of the Royal Navy in an age of territorial expansion.

He is seen working on his papers through the night, trying to counter the intrigue and self-seeking of his amateurish superiors, and cultivating the patronage and support of the Kings ailing brother.

(L.P.S.)



The late King Abdullah



Gamal Abdul Nasser

Leaders and statesmen

By Ahmad Al-Anani
Special to the Star

NO FIELD of public culture in the Arab world has been subject to such outrageous misconceptions as the field of political culture. Erroneous thoughts take root in our society in a way reminiscent of Shakespeare's play "Coriolanus" where he produced eternal portraits of stolid nobles living on public money, spend their day-time in betting on who should be considered the most promising among the young gentry of Rome for leadership. They entered into endless fights on affairs about which they possessed no knowledge except the rumours fabricated by the rift-riff of Rome.

Political thought in the Arab street has fared no better. I have always been sure that if you caught any pro-Hitler, pro-Stalin or pro-Nasser group in an unguarded moment and asked them to write all that they knew about any of the heroes they worshipped and why exactly they felt such love for them, the answers you got would send you half-mad.

A pretence at understanding politics seems to me as an inevitable part of an Oriental man's sense of self-respect. Ever since the time when the pressing need was to get rid of the armies of occupation, persecuted nations have thought very highly of the quality of an individual capable of sharing public cares and fighting for public causes.

The dangerous aspect of the situation began when our people won independence, and instead of looking for statesmen to lead them, insisted on keeping the leaders of the old era. Nowhere in the world does such Quixotic behaviour prevail as in the Arab world and surely no other people have suffered as much bafflement and humiliation as we have.

If fighting for political independence required leaders capable of inspiring the public to acts of resistance and sacrifice, the era of independence

required statesmen with completely different qualities. Statesmen able to fight the battle against economic adversity. Flexible and practical statesmen who have learned well from their experiences and who never talk on the basis of what they "would" rather than what they "could" are what we need after independence.

The Arab street however maintained the demand for "leaders" when their real need became for "statesmen". Hence came our calamities.

I believe, for example that Abdul-Nasser ought to have left the political arena in 1957. All that he achieved after that was a miserable repetition of irretrievable political and economical mistakes. Egypt still pays dear for the mistakes of a leader who thought he could play the part of a statesman. Unfortunately he does not deserve the blame as much as the people in Egypt who let him believe that he had won a victory when he had brought on them a resounding defeat.

But I feel I will bring down angry comments upon my head unless I clarify the difference between a "leader" and a "statesman."

People in times of trouble or on the verge of taking decisive steps in their history need leaders. These are the big men of great talents and significant prowess. Usually such men are distinguished for their sincerity and simplicity. Their decisions are clear-cut and brave. Their voices mingle with the thoughts and dreams of their subjects. It touches chords in all hearts and stirs tears. It makes people defy all barriers to march where the leader calls them.

Examples of such leaders are abundant in the history of all nations. Gandhi of India, Abraham Lincoln of America, De Viera of Ireland, Mustafa Kamel of Egypt, Garibaldi of Italy are but a few. These were people with hearts full of the urge for truth and justice.

They preached their ideas and generated a great response for them. But those who must carry out the crucial aspect of practical implementation of the leaders' preaching are usually the statesmen. Men such as Bismarck, Gladstone, Metetrnich, Cavour, King Abdullah, Sultan Abdul-Hameed II, and Nouri As-Said were distinguished statesmen.

Meeting tackles issues of population planning

By Kathy Kakish
Star Staff Writer

THE 20TH century opened with a total population of 1.6 billion, statisticians expect it to end with six billion. The results of this "population explosion" can be seen in de-forestation, environmental damage, mass migrations, mass unemployment and the contrast between widespread poverty and limited affluence.

This population crisis formed the basis for discussions at the International Consultation of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO) on population issues held in Geneva last month.

Mr. Saleh Keswani, president of the Jordan Family Planning Association (JFPA) was a member of the Jordanian delegation at the conference. He spoke to The Star about the work of the conference and about the work of the JFPA here in Jordan.

Forced emigration

Mr. Keswani said that he had pointed out to the conference that Jordan's major population problems are emigration from rural to urban areas and the existence of the Palestinian refugees and their effect on life in general.

He spoke out strongly against the recommendations that were made about the need for developed countries to accept greater numbers of refugees. The Jordanian delegation emphasized that compulsory emigration should be prevented. They said the emigration of refugees should not be facilitated as this only encourages further compulsory emigration. Their recommendation on this question was accepted.

Rural development

As for internal immigration, Mr. Keswani stressed that in order to decrease the number of emigrants from the rural to the urban areas, the rural areas should be provided with the necessary public services such as electricity, water, health centres, transportation and schools. New industrial policies should be developed for the distribution of factories and other industrial projects into the rural areas that ultimately would open more doors to employment. Farmers should be encouraged to tend to their farms with offers of long-term agricultural loans and the development of better market procedures.

Other recommendations were made at the conference concerning the need for social planning to go hand in hand with economic planning and not forgetting the special roles of women.

Family planning

Delegates at the conference pointed out that NGOs concerned with population issues play an essential role in sensitive matter which is usually unrecognized by either governments or the United Nations.

Governments, they said, should support NGOs in every way possible by providing education, information and services for family planning. It is essential that consideration should be given to informing people of the health benefits of child spacing and the positive aspects of small families.

Mr. Keswani said that the JFPA is one of these organizations concerned with the population problems of Jordan. It concentrates its activities on family planning and mother and child health care.

Established in Jerusalem in 1964 and then in Amman in 1967, the JFPA's three branches in Amman, Irbid and Salt offer low-priced medical treatment for some 15,000 mothers a year. In addition they arrange seminars and lectures, in co-operation with charitable organizations, about health care, family planning and its correct methods which consequently give the mother the opportunity to take care of her children, stay in better health and make a balance between the family's resources and its size.

Mother's health

Mr. Keswani said that (JFPA) stresses family planning rather than birth control. Family planning is, in other words, child spacing. "Child spacing spares the mother of having one pregnancy after the other which ultimately has a bad effect on her health and her family as a whole," he said.

But there are several obstacles that hinder family planning: the low level of education, the economic factor, and misunderstood religious beliefs and traditions.

Mr. Keswani said there is traditional belief which exists, especially in the rural areas, that "a child is born with his bread with him." But this belief is gradually diminishing with the social and economic changes," he said. Those who have a high level of education are realizing that a large family puts a lot of strain on its economy and chances for education.

To clarify such matters, the centre arranges for Shiekhs to speak at lectures to explain the religious concepts. On the health side, women seem to respond to the three lady specialists at the centres, who give them a general idea about the methods of family planning and health care.

Mr. Keswani added that a contract is to be signed with the Johns Hopkins University in the US to support a two-year programme. Through this programme, the JFPA's pamphlets will be revised and set up to date and better films will be produced to make communication with the public wider and more effective.

Palestinian-American works for cultural exchange

By Lella G. Deeb
Star Staff Writer

ONE OF the prime-movers behind the recent visit of the Renaissance Chamber Orchestra was Palestinian-American Mrs. Rosette Ajluni who lives in Detroit.

Mrs. Ajluni's family is from Ramleh but she was born in Tiberias, moved to Ramallah in 1948, to Amman later, then emigrated to the United States in 1958.

She is a member of the Women's Association for the Detroit Symphony Orchestra, of which the Renaissance Chamber Orchestra is a part.

Particularly fond of chamber music, she wanted to share her love for it with people here. "But it takes a lot of money and time, and some projects must have local support," she told The Star in an exclusive interview. She did find local support through another music lover, Mr. Issam Salifu, who arranged that the orchestra come to Jordan to play for the Friends of the Children Club, in co-operation with Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline.

Mrs. Ajluni described the Renaissance Chamber Orchestra, some of whose members also play with the Detroit Symphony Orchestra itself, as "one of the finest and most refined chamber groups in the world." Audiences seemed to concur with this assessment during the Amman performances — where they had the unusual experience of a Scott Joplin ragtime piece for an encore.

But Mrs. Ajluni's particular interest was to bring this fine music to young ears. She had her satisfaction, when the group played for a special children's audience last Saturday. She said the faces and excitement of the children were worth the whole trip. Children from several schools attended, including the daughters of martyrs from Beit Al-Maqdes school. Some blind students also attended the Saturday night programme.

"This is what we have to concentrate on," she commented. "The young are the future of the country."

A mother of four herself, she still finds time to be active in other pursuits.



Mrs. Rosette Ajluni with her husband Roger and children Nuria, Soula, Roger and Jeff.

For example, she brought an Arab League costume show to Detroit, with 35 authentic pieces from all over the Arab world. She said about 2,000 men and women attended the show and "couldn't believe that something like that could be put together by Arabs."

Mother of four

She is also a member of the National Association of Arab Americans, the American-Arab Anti-Discrimination Committee and the Arab American University Graduates. But recently, she and her cardiologist husband Raja have been asked to sit on the board of the Jordan Society.

Asked to describe herself, she said she was Palestinian by birth, sentiment and culture, but a US citizen, part of a group now formally labelled Arab Americans, of whom there are about 250,000 in Detroit alone. It is a group that is newly "emerging, uniting, creating strength. It's about time it was slow in coming, but it is now a force to be reckoned with."

Although "first and foremost a wife and mother," this doesn't deter her from her chosen voluntary work. In fact, all her children are musical. Twenty-year-old identical twins Maria and Sonia play the piano and sing. 16-year-old Raja plays the piano, guitar and clarinet, but excels in the "old."

while 15-year-old Ja'far plays the trumpet. Her work with the Women's Association includes fund-raising activities, which allow the Detroit Symphony Orchestra to continue as the pride of the citizens of Detroit. The orchestra costs \$7 million a year to maintain, most of which comes from private contributions.

Interested in history as well as art, Mrs. Ajluni wanted to bring about an exchange of culture between her two countries, and she feels she has succeeded. "The people of Amman enjoyed the music and meeting the artists, and the artists themselves were 'so impressed by the warmth of the people and their friendliness, contrary to what they had been led to believe'."

She said the audiences, although some of them attended for charity purposes, were responsive in the group, but were most pleasantly surprised to have enjoyed the music. "After all the efforts and expense, I am happy that people who attended were not disappointed," she said.

But it was more than that. Music lovers were deeply impressed by the skill of the musicians, and were very happy to hear a harpsichord. On the other hand, Alister Rachelsky, the director of the orchestra, said on the last night that he and his colleagues were "overwhelmed" by what they found in Jordan.

Sultan's choice

Ingredients

- 1 kilo lamb fillet or boneless leg of lamb
- 4 onions
- 2 x 350 gramme tins tomatoes
- 2 garlic cloves
- Half a lemon
- 1 1/2 kilos eggplant
- 50 grammes each butter and flour
- 1/2 litre milk
- 50 grammes grated Parmesan cheese
- 100 grammes grated cheddar cheese
- Coriander seeds and leaves
- Salt and freshly ground black pepper

Method

- Cut the meat into small cubes, chop the onions and reduce the tomatoes to a puree in a blender
- Heat a large sauce pan
- Barely fry the base with oil and sear and brown the meat
- Add the onions and stir and turn them for a few minutes
- Add the tomatoes, plenty of pepper, the crushed garlic and lemon juice — no salt.
- Let the mixture bubble up, stir it once, then cover the pan tightly and leave it to cook over the lowest possible heat for 45 minutes.
- Stir and turn the mixture occasionally during this time
- To finish the meat remove the lid and drive off most of the remaining liquid so the lamb cubes are coated with a rich tomato sauce
- Finally, season with salt and a tablespoon of lightly crushed coriander seeds
- When the meat is half cooked, start making the aubergine puree
- First cook the whole aubergines under the grill
- Prick them to prevent explosion, and turn them until the skins black and blistered all over and the flesh feels soft inside
- Split the skins open, scoop the flesh into a liquidiser and reduce to a puree
- Make a very thick sauce with the butter, flour and milk
- Boil in the cheese and the aubergine puree
- Season to taste and reheat gently in a double boiler
- Mound the aubergine puree at either end of a hot serving dish scatter lavishly with chopped fresh coriander and pile the lamb mixture into the centre
- Serve with hot Arab bread and a green salad

6 October 1983



All Things Considered

Joyce Abu Jassar

Natural innocence

I HAVE just finished reading a short story where one of the characters voices a sentiment about the "natural innocence" of animals as contrasted with the "corruption" of mankind. This attitude is not restricted to characters in works of fiction but is a rather widespread one in certain areas. And it is a very fallacious one according to acute observations.

Before going on I would like to state that I am fond of animals and have always had pets in the family. In fact over the years the household menagerie has contained not only the usual dogs and cats, but birds of many feathers and fish of many sizes and shapes, and rodents and reptiles down to an ant farm and a pet cricket. But I have abandoned any illusions I had about the innocence of animals.

In a colony of mice which we kept the members multiplied rapidly and soon became overcrowded. They were well fed but in spite of that fact certain members of that community fell into cannibalism, devouring the weaker adults and raiding the nests to prey on the young. It was not all the mice, only a selected few that turned to this atrocity against their own kind.

Cute little parakeets have their other side too. They are called "love birds" because they mate from an individual attraction of one male for one female and usually stay paired up throughout life. But "hell hath no fury as that of a woman scorned" seems to apply to these little birds. Take the case of the female parakeet that had received some attention from the male only to be abandoned in favour of another "woman". When the other hen laid her eggs and hatched her young, the first female in a fit of jealous rage, went into the nest to attack the mother bird, kill the young nestlings and break the remaining eggs.

In another fenthery triangle the second female had the ends of her toes bitten off. How innocent is that?

We had a cat that was greedy. When we put food out for all our cats he would chase the others away and then stuff himself with as much food as he could hold, then remain standing over it so that no other feline could get at it. And he often ate even more than he could hold, frequently making himself sick in the process. He disappeared one day never to be seen again, much to my relief and perhaps also of the cats. I always suspected that his gizzard had resulted in an intestinal obstruction and he had gone off somewhere to explode.

While visiting friends I watched a mini-drama of a farm dog that was not satisfied with the territory he had around the house but wanted the surrounding fields as well. Every few days he would add on a piece of land to his own and would patrol it not allowing any other dog near. Ultimately he got more acreage than he could manage and lost it all in the process.

Cannibalism, murder and mayhem, greed and lust. These were all committed by animals, "innocent creatures." But they were done on a scale of one-to-one and there was no media coverage of these events. And these animals crimes will remain on a small and unnoticed scale — unnoticed by those writers and readers who would perpetuate the myth — but they will continue as they have always occurred.

Perhaps the difference is that the "criminal" animal does not have the gift of speech to persuade those around him to follow him in the way of his error, and does not have the mechanical ingenuity to invent devices to carry out his baser thoughts on a grander scale. Because of this their innocence and our corruption seem all the greater.

Would you believe it?

A SCATTY secretary at the end of the 19th century was responsible for cartoon character Popeye being cruelly misled into believing that massive doses of spinach would make him strong, according to a report in a French medical magazine.

Dr. Nicholas Shmidt said in the paper that spinach contained less iron than lentils or dried beans, and the myth of it being exceptionally good for one came from a secretary putting the point in the wrong place when she typed out a scientific report.

This while there is in fact 1.6 mgs of iron in each 100 grams of spinach, it was written at the time, 16 mgs per 100 mgs of the vegetable.

A 22-YEAR-OLD Shanghai revile worker has marked the centenary of Karl Marx's death by engraving the full text of his Communist manifesto on a piece of ivory the size of a matchbox.

Qi Ning squeezed more than 21,000 Chinese characters onto the 50 by 25 mm (two by one inch), block.

26-YEAR-OLD London postman Jeffrey Pottle spent five days accidentally locked in the boot of his car before, by chance, an observant policeman freed him. "It appears that Mr. Pottle climbed into the boot, closed the lid and couldn't get out. We have no idea why he climbed in," a police spokesman said.

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Student breaks all records

TEN-YEAR old Ruth looks like a young girl any where but she is far from average. Ruth has just passed the Oxford University entrance examination with honours. University authorities say that in the eight centuries of their existence they have never had a student quite like her.

When Ruth was four her father, an electronics engineer, resigned his job to teach her mathematics. She has never attended school and Oxford will be her first experience of formal education, although at home she followed a rigid study schedule.

Ruth has no friends of her own age. She spends her free time either playing chess with her father or playing with her computer. She only watches serious television programmes such as history and music. (Agencies)



The brilliant Ruth

California's lighthouse hostels

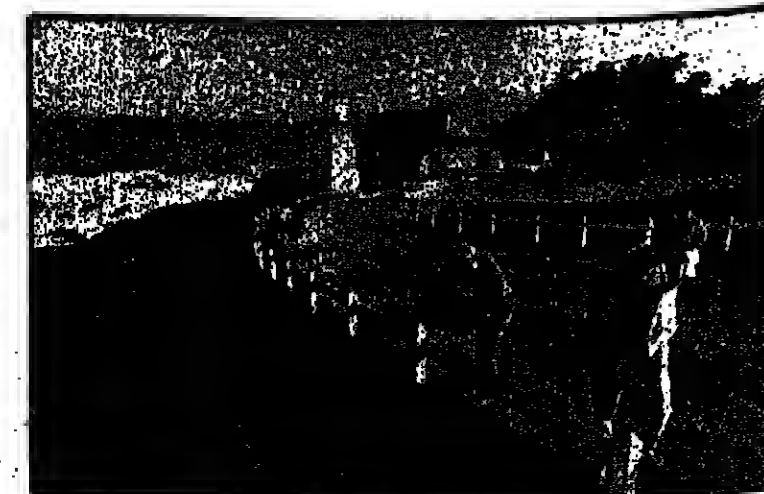
HOLIDAYING AT a lighthouse in California, on America's West Coast? This idea, which is becoming increasingly popular, offers travelers on aesthetic experience at a reasonable cost. Lighthouses (towers located by the sea to aid navigators or warn of hazards) have always had intangible lure, and even one night spent at one provokes appreciative wonder about its contributions to the safety of seafarers.

The lighthouse-holiday idea is part of a master plan for a chain of first-rate hostels that will extend along the length of California's 1,770-kilometre coast. Currently, the pilot stage of the chain includes two lighthouse hostels — one at Point Montara and the other at Pigeon Point. They are located about 32 kilometres and 80 kilometres south of San Francisco, respectively.

There also are more than a dozen other hostels that offer various types of accommodations at scenic locations in the northern part of the state. They are

spaced easy travelling distances apart and will soon be linked with similar hostels being developed in southern California.

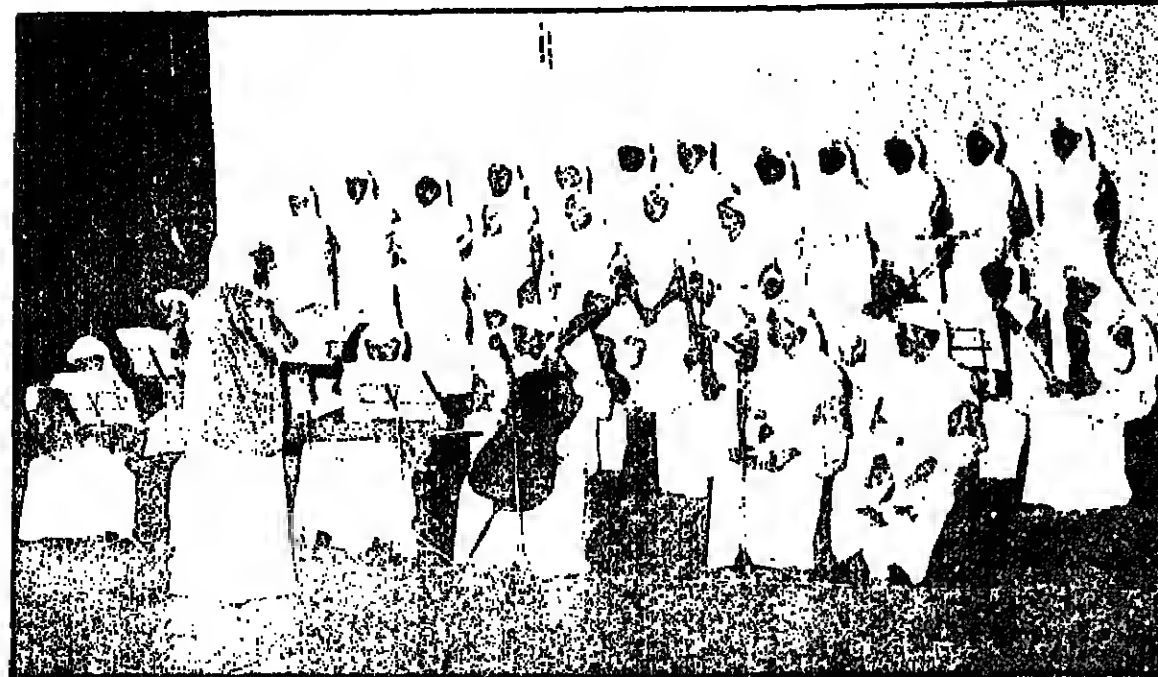
When completed, the chain will offer for individuals and families the opportunity to "hostel-hop" the California coast at 38 beautiful sites. (USIS)



The Point Montara lighthouse hostel, on California's coast

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The musicians and chorus on stage at the Royal Cultural Centre

Group offers original Arabic music

The YWCA and the Jordanian Musicians League celebrated International Music Day in style this year with a series of concerts of original Arabic music. The concerts were presented at the Royal Cultural Centre and were culled from two months hard work by 15 musicians, a chorus of 20 and

dancers Lana Blahar, Samira Shawarab, Leen Faraj, Reem Habbash, and Hala and Huda Khouri.

The programme was produced by Adnan Khamis, the costumes were designed by Bassem Shetkh Jawad and the chorus was trained by Radwan Almaghrabi. Others who contributed

were designers Nabila Hourani, Nader Omran and Sam Maj.

After this week's successful programme the group are now hoping to take their music overseas. But we hope that having given us a taste of good Arabic music, they won't neglect their Jordanian audiences.

Any group hoping to ensure that their function is well-attended should follow the example of the People's Republic of China. For their 34th anniversary reception this week the embassy was beautifully decorated with coloured lights ensuring that no guests could lose their way.

As result Charge d'Affaires Yuan Xianglong and his wife had the job of hosting one of the biggest receptions anyone can remember.

All the military attaches were there resplendent in their uniforms, along with a clutch of ambassadors including British Alan Urwick, Australian Richard Gale, German Dr. Hermann Munz and Mrs. Munz, French Jacques-Alain de Sedouy, Canadian Keith Maclellan, Indian Pyare Lal Santoshi and Mrs. Santoshi and Pakistani Ehsan Rashid and Mrs. Rashid. Other guests included Miss Saeed

One newcomer on the Amman scene whose causing quite a stir is Yusef Ziad Schuwayhat. Ziad as he is to be known made his entry into the world at the Al-Amal hospital on 27 September much to the delight of parents Ramzi, who is director-commercial Arab Air Cargo, and his wife Naila, grandparents Salwa Schuwayhat and George and Renee Deeb, family and friends. Ziad's parents are especially grateful to Doctors Maher Sarraf and Dhafer Kayyali for their careful attention.

dat Hameed dean of the Princess Sarvath Community College, Jamal Khatat and Hisham Shawa' from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, General Ahmad Aladlin, and Mr. and Mrs. Wadi Qusous.

The Amman training hotel was the setting for both a welcome and a farewell on Thursday. Mr. and Mrs. Adnan Rauf, UNDP representatives in Jordan invited 150 guests along to farewell Mr. and Mrs. Farid Ouf of the World Food Programme who are off to a new posting. And we are assured that the caviar and mayonnaise canapés recommended by hotel director Mr. Adnan Habbu, really are delicious.

On the same evening the Director of Catholic Relief Services (CRS) in Amman, Dr. Murtel Pfeiffer held a reception in honour of the Reverend Daniel P. Reilly, chairman of the board of directors of Catholic Relief Services-USCC, and Executive Director Lawrence P. Pezzullo. The trio are on a Middle Eastern tour which includes Cairo, Jerusalem and Amman and are looking at the progress of CRS here.

Amongst those who attended the reception were Bishop Salim Sayegh, Monsignor Raouf Najjar, EEC representative Tom O'Sullivan, Mr. and Mrs. Raouf Abu Jaaber and Miss Debra Schuk of the Pontifical Mission for Palestine.



Ambassador Jal-Sung Kim and Mrs. Kim greet their guests

The Ambassador of the Republic of Korea Jal-Sung Kim and Mrs. Kim held a reception at the Amra Hotel on Monday evening in honour of Korea's national day. The reception was attended by over a hundred guests, including Minister of Transport Ali Suhlat and Director of UNRWA Per Olof Hallqvist.

David and Linda McCreery of the American Centre of Oriental Research held a very sensible garden reception at ACOR on Monday. It was indoors not of the cold.

The occasion was a welcome for new ACOR appointees Dr. Prescott Williams, and his wife Jane, Dr. Donald Heary, and his wife Kathleen, Dr. Suzanne Stetkevych and Dr. David Reese.

Dr. Williams is on a return visit to Amman having spent time here in 1965 working with Department of Antiquities staff at the amphitheatre in downtown Amman.

He is wasting no time getting into the swing of things and on Monday 17 October begins a four-week series of lectures at ACOR on "An Archaeological Portrait of Babylon in the 6th century B.C.: Humans, Deities, and their relationships."

Even quicker off the mark is David Reese who will be giving lectures at ACOR on 12 and 13 October (see Calendar for details).

Jane Williams who owns an antique shop back in America has already been out checking the market here. She is rather wishing she had built up her stocks during her last visit here as prices have risen rather spectacularly since 1965.

There was much talk during the evening of the recent "Friends of Archaeology" trip to Petra, which counted amongst its members Her Highness Princess Alla, and much envy of the royal helicopter. Two visitors who did the Petra trip the hard way were Joe and Emma Kopecky who are in Jordan for two months to visit their daughter Nancy and son-in-law Farid Habbu.

Internaz archaeologist Bob Erskine was down from Irbid for the evening and says he is on the look-out for a good publisher. He says he has organized his personal collection of dog recipes into a book and is now ready to share it with the world. Nothing has been omitted, he assures us, from "first catch your dog" down to the final garbishing. And his own personal favourite? Mr. Miro Stew.

Amongst the large crowd talking archaeology and enjoying the delicious

buffet — which did not include any Erskine delicacies — were Amer and Rebecca Salih, Mr. and Mrs. Mounir Atallah, Mr. and Mrs. Muhammad Asfour, Theresa Wegelius, Mr. and Mrs. Muhammad Ghunaim of VOA, Khawla Abu Qourah, Lella Salameh and Aone O'Leary of USIS and Kamel and Widad Kawa.

The Jordan-India Friendship Society and the Embassy of India organised a celebration for the 114th anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi on Sunday this week.

Minister of Information Adnan Abu Odeh who presided over the occasion said, "I am honoured and touched to have been given the opportunity to speak of Gandhi and to recall some of his lessons and the principles he lived by, and indeed, died for."

Guests at the celebration were welcomed by Indian Ambassador Pyare

lal Santoshi who read a special message from Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi which said "Mahatma Gandhi put into practice the ancient wisdom of our civilization as an effective weapon in our struggle for freedom and gave strength to our people who had for so long been deprived not only of the means of a decent livelihood, but of their culture and self-respect."

Amongst those who attended the celebration were Dr. Hani Al-Shake'a of the Royal Scientific Society, Dr. Fawwaz Touqan of Jordan University and Ministry of Information Under-Secretary Peter Salah who is a member of the Jordan-India Friendship Society.

At the end of the celebration Mrs. Alda Qattan proposed a vote of thanks on behalf of the society to all "those who made the occasion a great success."

Exhibitions

The Alla Art Gallery presents an exhibition of paintings by Khader Na'im

Continues until Tuesday 11 October

The British Council presents an exhibition of prints by Hogarth and Hockney

At the Royal Cultural Centre

Sunday 9 October to Saturday 22 October

The Russian Cultural Centre presents an exhibition of posters and graphics by Kamel Q'ber

Continues until Tuesday 11 October

Films

The French Cultural Centre presents "Rifkin A Tokyo" a 1962 film by Jacques Dreyer, starring Karl Boehm, Barbara Loss, Charles Vanel, and Keiko Kishi

Friday 7, Saturday 8 and Sunday 9 October at 7.30 pm.

The Centre Audiovisual Regional (Telephone 43119) presents "A Nous La Liberté" a 1931 film by Rene Clair starring Raymond Cordy, Henri Marchand, Rolia Franco and Paul Ollivier

Thursday 6 October at 8.30 pm.

"Sous les falles de Paris" a 1910 Rene Clair film starring Albert Prejean, Pola Illery, Gaston Modot, Paul Ollivier and Almas.

Tuesday 11 October at 8.30 pm.

The British Council presents an Agatha Christie thriller "The Mirror

Cracked" starring Elizabeth Taylor, Edward Fox, Rock Hudson, Tony Curtis and Kim Novak.

Tuesday 11 and Wednesday 12 October at 7.30 pm.

The American Centre presents "Silent Movie" (1 1/2 hrs) starring Mel Brooks, Marty Feldman and Dom DeLuise.

Wednesday 12 October at 7.00 pm.

Lectures

The American Centre for Oriental Research presents the following lectures.

Dr. Rudy Dornemann: "Salvage Excavations at Tell Hadidi and other Bronze Age Sites on the Euphrates River."

Monday 10 October at 6.30 pm

Dr. David Reese: "Shells and Jordanian Archaeology"

Wednesday 12 October at 6.30 pm

Dr. David Reese: "Animal Bones and Jordanian Archaeology"

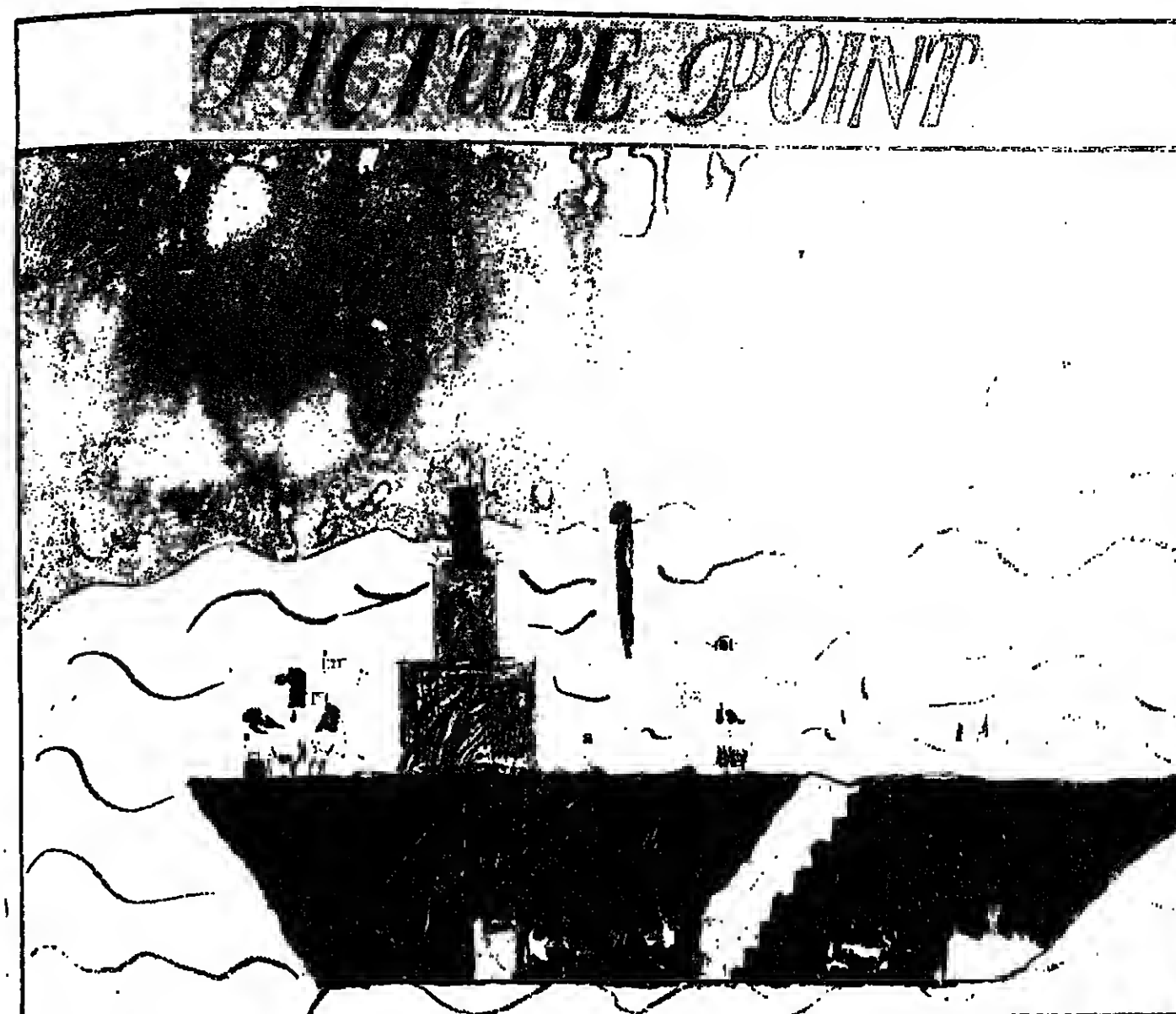
Thursday 13 October at 6.30 pm

All lectures will be held at ACOR. For further information contact Laura Hess, tel. 814917.

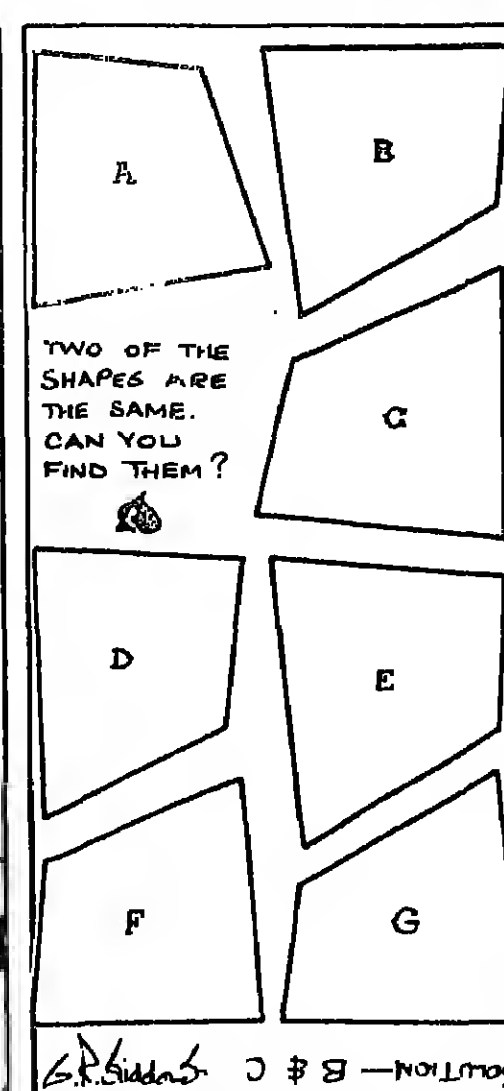
Bazaar

A charity bazaar in aid of the Mubarak Umm El-Hosselo (Umm El Hussein Orphanage) will be held at King Hussein Youth City from 10.00 am on Monday 10 October.

The wives of ambassadors in Jordan have co-operated to bring an attractive selection of goods from their home countries for sale at the bazaar.



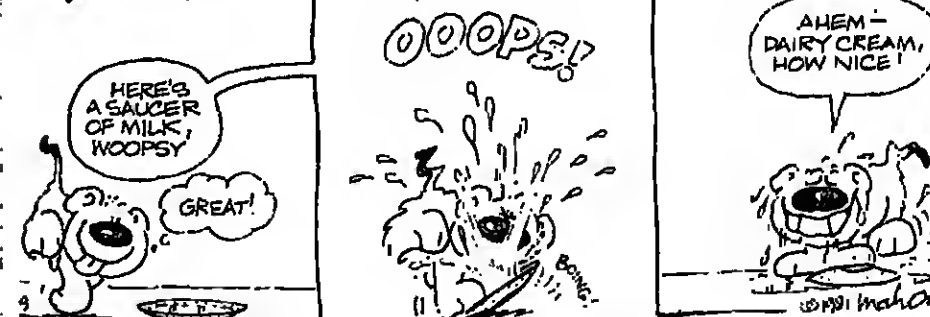
This week Eun-Suk Won has sent Star Kids his beautiful prize-winning picture. Eun-Suk is in class 5 at the International Community School, Well-done Eun-Suk!



Send your pictures, stories and ideas to: Star Kids, Jerusalem Star, P.O. Box 591, Amman, with your name, age, school, address and size (small, medium, large)

WOOPSY

by Roger M. W. W. W.



TUMBLEWEEDS

RELAX, CHAPS! JUST THINK OF ME AS ONE OF THE BOYS!



by TOM K. RYAN

it's a record

From the Guinness Book of Records compiled by Norris McWhirter

A SUMATRAN CRESTED MALAY LIVED FOR 27 YEARS 3 MONTHS. IT DIED IN THE NATIONAL ZOOLOGICAL PARK, WASHINGTON DC, USA ON 12 JANUARY 1965.



W. ANANDA UPAN, VEYANGODA, SRI LANKA VOLUNTARILY WENT WITHOUT SLEEP FOR 14 DAYS 17 HOURS 10 MINUTES FROM 20th AUGUST 1949 TO 4th SEPTEMBER 1949.



DR. TAKAYAKI HOSOGI, OWNER OF FUJITAVO, A 7-YEAR OLD, 35-INCH LONG CARP WHICH WON THE ALL-JAPAN KOI CHAMPIONSHIP ON 16th MARCH 1982, REFUSED AN OFFER OF £69,400.



THE FIRST FLIGHT BY A ROVERCRAFT WAS THE 4-TON SANDERS ROVER, MI AT COQUES, ENGLAND ON 30th MAY 1929.



Spot the Difference



8 October 1983

